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APN COMMENTATOR REVIEWS WARSAW PACT MOSCOW MEETING

AU111916 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 80 p 7

[Article written for PRAVDA by Vladimir Nakariakov, APN's political commentator: "The Warsaw Pact--The Platform of Peace and Consolidation of Unity: The Time of Increased Vigilance"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Seven months have passed since the May session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in the Polish capital, which took stock of the 25 years of activity of this military-political union of European socialist countries. THE EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MOSCOW MEETING CONFIRMED THE CORRECT NATURE OF THE EVALUATIONS AND THE VALIDITY OF THE PROPOSALS WORKED OUT IN WARSAW, WHICH TODAY EXERT A FAVORABLE INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES IN EUROPE AND IN OTHER AREAS OF THE WORLD. The participants in the Moscow meeting stated that the situation in the world continues to be strained. In spite of all the efforts undertaken by the socialist countries, the nature of the feverish armament is becoming increasingly dangerous. That is why the communique again resounded with the appeal to enhance vigilance toward the aggressive intentions of the imperialist forces. THE CONVICTION WAS EXPRESSED IN MOSCOW THAT, THROUGH THE COMMON EFFORTS OF PEACE-LOVING COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, ONE CAN ACHIEVE THE CONSOLIDATION OF DETENTE AD THE LEADING TREND OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

As is known, the PZPR representatives informed the leaders of the fraternal parties at the meeting about the development of the situation in Poland. In a broad creative discussion the recently held seventh PZPR Central Committee session worked out a line of speedy stabilization and normalization of the situation in the country, which has been undergoing serious economic and political difficulties these several months.

It must be stressed that certain circles and the Western mass communications media have made use of this complicated situation to descend upon Poland. Press organs, radio and television companies donned the garb of friends of the Polish people and, by their hypocritical recommendations, are now trying TO MAINTAIN TENSION AND SIMULTANEOUSLY TO ACTIVATE ANTISOCIALIST GROUPINGS, BOTH IN POLAND AND BEYOND ITS BORDERS. IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT POLISH EMIGRE CIRCLES IN LONDON AND PARIS, THE BOSSES OF AMERICAN AFL-CIO TRADE UNIONS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE CIA, AS WELL AS THE WEST GERMAN REVANCHISTS HAVE ALL FOUND THEMSELVES AMONG THESE "FRIENDS." It is no coincidence that a map of Poland appeared on the FRG television screens, which bore German names of the cities on Poland's WESTERN TERRITORIES.

THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MOSCOW MEETING EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT FRATERNAL POLAND'S COMMUNISTS, ITS WORKERS CLASS AND WORKING PEOPLE WILL BE CAPABLE OF OVERCOMING THE DIFFICULTIES THAT HAVE EMERGED AND OF ENSURING THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY ON THE SOCIALIST PATH. AT THE SAME TIME THEY CONFIRMED THAT IN THIS RESPECT THE POLISH COMRADES MAY RELY ON THE FRATERNAL SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER-COUNTRIES.

The declaration of PZPR representatives that Poland was and will remain a socialist state and a firm link of the family of socialist countries resounded convincingly. That conviction was received with understanding by the socialist and progressive press. At the same time certain organs of Western propaganda are blowing up fabrications and speculations about the situation in Poland. [paragraph continues]

Despite this, the newspaper The Washington POST, was forced to concede, with clenched teeth, that the Moscow meeting "obviously had the purpose of reducing international tension and working out a united positica of the countries of Eastern Europe in connection with the Polish events." IT HAS NOT ESCAPED THE ATTENTION OF WASHINGTON ANALYSTS, THE NEWSPAPER REMARKS, THAT THE SUPPORT OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES FOR POLAND IS NOT LIMITED TO THE ECONOMIC SPHERE ALONE.

The exchange of opinions at the Moscow meeting encompassed a broad scope of current international problems. Its participants expressed their determination to continue consolidating the unity of socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity and of mutually advantageous cooperation based on equal rights.

BRIEFS

MINICOMPUTER TEST--A CEMA commission of specialists in Oelsnitz on 9 December concluded the 1 week test of products of the Robotron combine. The test involved new minicomputers operating on the basis of microelectronic components. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1840 GMT 9 Dec 80 DW]

MEETING ON MINING EQUIPMENT--A meeting of delegations from Hungary, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR, which ended in Jachymov on 21 November, discussed ensuring capacities for the production of mining equipment as well as international cooperation and specialization in that sphere. The delegations approved a plan of cooperation for the 1981-85 period. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

CSCE DELEGATES ADDRESS WORKING GROUPS ON ISSUES

Poland: Human Rights

LD120948 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 12 Dec 80

["Polish Voice in Madrid"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec (PAP)--(By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic)--The Madrid meeting working teams are completing debates on the implementation of particular principles and recommendations of the Helsinki conference Final Act.

In the group for political and military aspects of European security Poland's delegate Adam Rotfeld presented the theoretical and practical aspects of the interrelationship between the principle of non-interference into internal affairs and the respect for the rights of man as well as international cooperation in this sphere.

"In Poland," stated the Polish delegate, "a number of steps have been recently taken in this realm to shape up the material and legal conditions to guarantee full respect of the obligations stemming from the signed and ratified treaties and conventions.

"Appropriate changes have been introduced into the Polish law, including the establishment of administrative tribunal and a host of other steps.

"Poland has also made considerable contribution to the work of the UN Human Rights Commission. At our initiative acts have been prepared which concretize the principles of the CSCE Final Act in the sphere of the rights of man," said the Polish delegate.

In the Mediterranean region group Poland's stand was presented by Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta who pointed out that the situation in that region is affected by conflicts and tensions posing threat to international peace. This concerns especially the Mideast conflict.

The speaker pointed to the conditions of lasting solution to the conflict, taking into account all the sides involved with full respect of the just rights of the Palestine people whose only and sole representatives is the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.).

Romania: CSCE Follow-up

AU111056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 11 Dec (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor in the working group in charge of the institutional follow-up of the CSCE the Romanian representative, Ambassador Ion Datcu, reiterated Romania's outlook on the ways of attaining the objectives set in the Helsinki-signed document, insisting on the fact that the building of European security and the development of cooperation in Europe, which represent a long process, call for an adequate framework within which the representatives of the participating states could meet and examine the stage of the fulfilment of the pledges assumed and trace future action lines by joint agreement.

In this context, the speaker presented Romania's stand according to which the continuity of the CSCE process should be achieved by periodically convening--every two-three years--new meetings of the Belgrade and Madrid type, by organizing a new all-European summit conference, by arranging meetings of experts to examine specific questions of major interest stipulated by the Final Act, by setting up a permanent body allowing of contacts and consultations in the interval between the main meetings. At the same time, the speaker referred to the important role devolving on the UN Economic Commission for Europe and UNESCO in this process of continuity for the translation into fact of the Final Act provisions relating to the activity the two bodies carry on.

The Romanian representative stressed that any meeting of the representatives of the participating states should unfold in keeping with the democratic norms and rules of procedure of the CSCE--consensus, rotation, direct participation of each country in making and adopting decisions--which ensure the independent and equal participation of each and every country, the consideration of the opinions and interests of each state, for the benefit of each nation, of the cause of peace and security on our continent.

The speaker stressed that as an expression of her firm and sincere adherence to the objective of building a Europe of collaboration, understanding and peace, Romania advanced--through her most authorized representative, President Nicolae Ceausescu--a proposal with regard to her hosting the future CSCE conference in Bucharest, a proposal circulated as first official document of the current conference.

During the debates the Yugoslav representative hailed Romania's proposal pointing out that his country supported that initiative considering it as a fresh and telling expression of Romania's deep adherence to the cause of cooperation, security and peace in Europe and in the world.

Romania: Disarmament

AU102010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Dec (AGERPRES)--Speaking within the debates of the Madrid all-European conference, Romania's representative, Ambassador Constantin Ene stressed that the main orientation of the conference should be to seek out concrete measures to promote the lessening of tension, the restoration of confidence and the resumption of the process of detente, through the achievement of military disengagement and disarmament included.

Presenting Romania's approach to the issues related to the organization of the European conference on disarmament, the speaker showed that it should be conceived as essential part and parcel of the process of building security initiated by the C.S.C.E. and at the same time it should be directed toward concrete action having as final target the one stipulated in the Helsinki signed act, namely general disarmament.

The European conference on military disengagement and disarmament, the speaker stressed, will have to fit in an organic and institutional manner in the C.S.C.E. follow-up. Its central target will have to be the beginning of an actual process of negotiation and endorsement of concrete measures to strengthen the confidence, to achieve military disengagement and disarmament. In a first stage, they might be focused on strengthening the confidence in the military field. In the second, the conference will have to gradually adopt actual measures on disarmament, on nuclear disarmament first of all. In this way, the speaker said, the planned conference will have to resolutely pursue the achievement of a balance of armed forces and weapons by means of the lowest possible level of the weapons and effectiveness instead of their uncontrolled increase. The measures to be negotiated and endorsed have to ensure equal security to all states, to encourage general confidence and stability.

In conclusion, the speaker showed that, according to the Romanian delegation, the present debates on the organization of that conference are naturally preliminary in character. In step with the Madrid conference's starting substantive debates in order to decide the measures apt to be approved by consensus, the concrete modalities of convening, preparing and holding this important European conference of disarmament are to be defined, with the participation on equal footing of all states and in consideration of the opinions and interests of all of them.

Romania: Mediterranean

AU121044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 12 Dec (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor in the working group that debates questions related to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, Romanian representative Radu Bogdan set forth Romania's conception on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean pointing to the close link existing between the achievement of European security and the problems in the Mediterranean. The Romanian representative referred to the broad relations of collaboration Romania has with the Mediterranean states that did not participate in the CSCE pointing out that by steadily developing her collaboration with those states Romania made her own contribution to the attainment of the goals of the Final Act, to the establishment of a climate of peace, cooperation and understanding among peoples both in Europe and in the Mediterranean. In this respect, the frequent meetings President Nicolae Ceausescu had with heads of the Mediterranean states non-signatory to the Final Act, which materialized in numerous documents of bilateral cooperation, are eloquent examples of the policy of peace and international cooperation promoted by Romanian, the speaker said.

Referring to the existence in the Mediterranean as well of old and new pending questions the speaker said that the entire experience of international life clearly demonstrated that all those problems, no matter how complicated, could find a real and lasting solution not through the use of force but through peaceful means, through direct talks among the parties concerned. He highlighted Romania's stand on the settlement of the Middle East situation by means of negotiations; by achieving a global, just and durable peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue, the setting up of an independent state of its own included, on the observance of the independence state of its own included, on the observance of the independence and integrity of all the states in the area.

Pointing to the importance and role of regional understandings which fall within the context of the Final Act, the Romanian representative said that the transformation of the Mediterranean and of the Balkans into a zone of peace and understanding could be a constructive example to Europe and to the entire world.

SFRY: Terrorism, Mediterranean

LD112220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 11 Dec (TANJUG)--At today's session of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Yugoslavia proposed that all 35 participant states undertake to effectively oppose all forms of terrorism and subversive activity in Europe. At the same time, Yugoslavia proposed that the Mediterranean be turned into a peace zone.

Speaking of the problem of terrorism and subversive activity, Yugoslav delegate Dragomir Vucicevic stressed that this dangerous activity has assumed disturbing proportions and constitutes the most brutal aggression upon the human rights and the independence and integrity of states. There is not a [words indistinct] Europe which is not confronted with the problem of terrorism, he said.

Dwelling on the terrorist and subversive activity against integrity and the constitutional system of Yugoslavia, Vicicevic noted that there had been more than fifty terrorist acts against Yugoslavia, its citizens and representatives over the period between the Belgrade and Madrid meetings of the CSCE.

Yugoslavia, in cooperation with a number of countries, has already achieved satisfactory results in combatting subversive and terrorist activity, the Yugoslav delegate stated, noting that the activity of terrorist organizations and groups (?is tolerated) in some countries.

"For us, the double-standard policy is unacceptable, because it is opposed to the provisions of the Final Act and spirit of Helsinki," Vucicevic said.

[Words indistinct] for a step-by-step turning of the Mediterranean into a peace zone, Yugoslav delegate [name indistinct] that the (?region) is a potential focus of crises and political conflicts. He described the Mediterranean as a region with a more dynamic concentration of military forces than any other part of Europe, and said that the military build-up in it is faster than in central Europe. In particular, Civic emphasized that the concentration of nuclear forces in the Mediterranean is alarming.

[Words indistinct] An adequate political foundation has been created for a start to be made in implementing the idea of turning the Mediterranean into [words indistinct] within the framework of the further process of the CSCE, pointed out Civic.

"We have no illusions that this could be a short-term and easy job," he said. "This should be [words indistinct] speak about security in the Mediterranean through the strengthening of cooperation and confidence in all spheres, by way of creating an atmosphere of political confidence," concluded the Yugoslav delegate.

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE DEFINES PARTICIPANTS' STANDS

LD112146 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 11 Dec (CETEKA)--Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the talks on arms and troops reductions in central Europe Emil Keblusek today characterized the three groups of questions discussed at the session.

The first set of questions on which the stands of the participants are identical or close includes the common goals of the first agreement and the decision to reduce the number of troops in two stages. The two sides agreed that in between the two stages, individual limits will be fixed on the number of Soviet and U.S. troops which will stay in Europe after reduction.

The second group of questions on which a degree of understanding has been reached includes problems concerning the direct parties to the first agreement, and ways of reducing Soviet and U.S. ground troops in the first stage.

The third range of questions on which there are substantial differences of views between the two sides include the fixing of exactly formulated pledges of all direct parties, besides the USSR and the U.S., in the first agreement. This concerns inter alia collective "freezing" of the number of troops in between the stages, a proportionate reduction of ground forces in the second phase and creating an effective mechanism that would ensure the observance of collective ceilings of troops of both sides after the two stages.

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF MOSCOW SUMMIT

AU111652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo was briefed on the conduct and results of the 5 December Moscow meeting of Warsaw Pact member-countries' leading party and state figures. The BCP Central Committee Politburo expressed complete agreement with the activity of the Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The Politburo completely subscribes to the evaluation of the complex international situation made at the meeting and confirmed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in close unity with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, will further actively participate in implementing the constructive policy of detente, peace and security among the states and peoples of the world. Bulgaria will continue to act and struggle to moderate and stop the arms race, intensified by imperialism's reactionary forces, and to reach real progress in disarmament.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expressed firm conviction that the PZPR, the workers' class and the entire Polish people will do everything possible to overcome the present complex crisis in the political and economic life of the country, in the interest of socialism in fraternal Poland and the united positions of the socialist community--the main factor of world peace and social progress.

STANISHEV MEETS WITH VISITING FRG CP GROUP

AU121056 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a working group of the German Communist Party Central leadership visited Bulgaria from 1 to 6 December 1980. The working group was briefed on the work of the BCP in the ideological sector.

The German Communist Party delegation was received by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

POLITBURO MEMBER RECEIVES VISITING DPRK DELEGATION

AU111655 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] On 11 December Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received the working group of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee led by (Lin Mkhe), deputy head of the KWP Central Committee first economic department. In a cordial atmosphere information was exchanged and matters related to party management of industry were discussed.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM KUWAIT

AU112230 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] The Bulgarian Government delegation, headed by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Kuwait last night.

The delegation paid an official visit at the invitation of the Kuwaiti Government.

COMMUNIQUE ON SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

AU110815 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

["Text" of joint communique on visit by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, party deputy secretary general, to Bulgaria 30 November-7 December]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the party, visited Bulgaria 30 November-7 December.

The delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. During the meeting 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, leader of the delegation, conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov a verbal message from Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party met with Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and with Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions.

The delegation laid a wreath and paid respects at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum.

In Sofia and Varna Okrug the delegation met with party, economic and youth figures, reviewed economic, historic, tourist and cultural objects, and became acquainted with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society.

The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by its Deputy Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar had talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

During the talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the delegations exchanged useful information on the two parties' activities and the two friendly countries' development. Some topical issues of the present international situation were discussed, primarily on the situation in the Middle East. The representatives of the two parties expressed their satisfaction with the implementation of the protocol on cooperation between the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and with the ascending development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and parties. They confirmed their mutual desire to take measures to further develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in the interest of the two friendly peoples and their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and for peace, progress and socialism.

The BCP leader informed the visitors on the tasks currently being solved by the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference on constructing the developed socialist society and on greeting the 12th BCP Congress in a worthy manner. The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party was briefed on the basic trends of the peaceful foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party highly evaluated the success of the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in constructing the developed socialist society, as well as of the Bulgarian foreign policy, aimed at creating an atmosphere of confidence, friendship and understanding in the Balkans, supporting the just cause of the Syrian Arab Republic and the other Arab countries against Israeli aggression, liberating all Arab territories, occupied since 1967 and restoring the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

The leader of the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party informed the Bulgarian delegation on the activity of the party and the mass organizations of the Syrian Arab Republic to strengthen the all-Arab unity and oppose the treacherous and separate Camp David agreements and plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Near and Middle East. He dwelled on the efforts made by Syria to strengthen the national front of steadfastness and resistance to rally all progressive national-patriotic forces of the Arab world in the struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist collusions, and to strengthen the relations with the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

The BCP delegation highly evaluated the success of the Syrian people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its Secretary General Hafiz al-Asad in various areas of life, as well as the firm position of the Syrian Arab Republic in the struggle to foil the Camp David collusion, inflict a blow on the reactionary collusion against Syria, liquidate Israeli aggression, reach a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Arab territories conquered during 1967 and implement the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Reviewing the contemporary international situation the two delegations expressed their concern with the intensification of international tension, which is a result of the attempts of U.S. imperialism to intensify the arms race and return the world to the time of the "cold war."

They stressed their determination to further struggle together with all progressive anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces to strengthen the process of detente, stop the insane arms race and reach complete and general disarmament.

While reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the two delegations decisively condemned the Camp David agreements and the separate Israeli-Egyptian "peace" treaty reached under U.S. auspices and aimed against the rights and fundamental interests of all Arab countries. The two delegations categorically rejected all Israeli attempts to change the status of Jerusalem, and condemned the continuing Israeli policy of terror and racial discrimination against the population of the occupied Arab territories. The representatives of the two countries decisively voiced their opposition to the Zionist and imperialist plans and plots related to the so-called "Palestinian autonomy," aimed at perpetuating the Israeli occupation and depriving the Arab people of Palestine of their irrevocable rights.

In reviewing the situation in Lebanon the delegations decisively condemned the continuous and expanding Israeli aggression, supported by the forces of imperialism and aimed against the peaceful Lebanese population and the Palestinian refugees. This aggression represents a serious danger to peace and security in the Middle East.

The two sides insisted on the immediate halt of all Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The BCP delegation positively evaluated the efforts of the Syrian Arab Republic to normalize the situation in Lebanon on the basis of preserving its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The two delegations are convinced that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and implementation of the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination and to create their own national state, as well as the right of the Palestinians to return to their birthplaces, in accordance with existing UN decisions. The participation of all interested sides, including the PLO--the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine--is needed if such a settlement is to be reached.

In relation to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the two delegations expressed their clear position that this conflict contradicts the interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq and that imperialism is utilizing this conflict to expand its military bases in the Middle East and Red Sea regions with the view to restoring its dominance in this part of the world, detracting the attention of the Arab countries from the struggle to solve the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue, and kindling local conflicts between the region's states.

The delegations condemned the intensifying attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reactionism to instigate conflicts and intrigues in the Near and Middle East, as well as their attempts to disrupt Arab unity and solidarity in the struggle against Israeli aggression in order to impose imperialist dominance and control over this region's countries and their natural resources and inflict a blow on the progressive regimes and national liberation movements of this part of the world.

In this context the BCP delegation greeted the decision on uniting Syria and Libya as an important step toward further strengthening the cohesion of the Arab countries in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionism.

The delegations of the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party stressed that now, more than ever, it is necessary to reach an even greater cohesion in Arab anti-imperialist forces and strengthen their relations with the world forces of peace and progress, primarily with the socialist community's countries.

They highly evaluated the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, signed in Moscow, stressing that it is an important factor in strengthening the unity between the Arab countries and the socialist community.

The two delegations greeted the historic victories of the natioanl liberation movements and confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and for real national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction the successful development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries. They highly evaluated the successes in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two friendly countries reached after conducting the important meetings and talks in Damascus between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. These meetings and talks marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of the relations between the two parties and states and confirmed their common determination to develop and strengthen their bilateral relations in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

The leader of the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party expressed his warm gratitude for the hospitality shown to the delegation during its visit to the people's Republic of Bulgaria. On behalf of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party he invited a delegation of the BCP Central Committee to visit the Syrian Arab Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

ENVIRONMENTALISTS CALL FOR COOPERATION ON BLACK SEA

AU111054 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 11 Dec (BTA)--On the initiative of Bulgarian environmentalists a draft convention on protection and conservation of the Black Sea has been developed and submitted for discussion to the Black Sea coastal states. Hopes are expressed for concerted action on the part of these states to improve environment in the region of the Black Sea.

The Water Transport Institute in Varna has been working jointly for years with Soviet specialists to preserve the ecological balance in the "Black Sea-Bulgarian coast" territorial complex. Their joint researches underlie many documents as, for instance, a regulation prohibiting drainage of harmful matters in the Bulgarian territorial waters, economic sanctions for the industrial enterprises polluting the sea, and a water purification programme for all Bulgarian rivers which flow into the Danube and the Black Sea.

This September a Bulgaro-Soviet expedition carried out the researching of the transformation of pollutants in the waters of the Black Sea. A unified normative document for sanitary control and patrolling of coastal waters has been prepared. The jointly constructed separating device for purifying oil-polluted seawater has been tested on board a Bulgarian ship. Installations meeting all international requirements have been devised for collecting the solid waste discharged by ships. A special system for mutual warning in cases of sea pollution by third parties has been developed, too.

According to statistics, the annual fish catch in the Black Sea waters amounts to over 10 million tons. The catch has doubled in recent years. Seawater aquacultures have been bred jointly with Soviet researchers. Grey mullet, scad and other fish is artificially bred in seawater. Trout has been bred successfully, too, in floating fishing nets. Sea hothouses have already been constructed in the locality of the Black Sea town of Pomorie. An international research and production centre for seawater aquacultures is intended to be set in Bulgaria.

PRAVDA BOOK REVIEW ON 1968 CRISIS REPORTED

LD111851 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec (CTK)--The more distant are the events of the 1968-1969 political crisis in Czechoslovakia, the more apparent is the heroism of the communists faithful to Marxism-Leninism, who defended the ideals of socialism, honour of the nations, their present and future in the sharp ideological struggle with the right-wing revisionsm, Soviet PRAVDA (?states) today.

In a review of the book "Politics and Ideology" by Vasil Bejda, candidate of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and head of the propaganda department of the party's Central Committee, the paper pointed out a special position of nationalism in the reformist counter-revolutionary arsenal of the struggle with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Nationalism, which remains an important weapon of anti-communism, is used by imperialist reaction in the so-called defence of "national", "humane" and "democratic socialism". Vasil Bejda in his book correctly points out that the present counter-revolution in its efforts to adapt itself to the new balance of forces in the world displays the care of the "perfectioning" of socialism, of its "virtually" national character, which would be an alternative to the Soviet "model". The enemies of socialism present this as a law of confrontation on both national and international scale, the paper said.

TRADE UNION SECRETARY MARIK ON POLISH 'WRECKERS'

LD112024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Summary] The citizens of the town of Most today paid a tribute to the victims of the 1920 general strike.

"Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, stressed at the meeting that nothing in the past must be forgotten. Revolutionary efforts today, too, determine the future of our working class and laboring people. He noted that the reminder often reiterated by Comrade Gustav Husak--that nobody, no antisocialist forces, will be allowed to undermine our republic--is valid today and will be in the future, and was especially instructive after the defeat of the counterrevolution of 1968. Our certainty for the future is based on internationalist relations and in the fact that the USSR is the center of the world socialist community, as is its Leninist party and the glorious invincible Soviet Army. That is why we support the PZPR in its efforts against the wreckers of trade unions, the state and socialism, Comrade Vladimir Marik said."

HAVLIN ADDRESSES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD112208 Prague CTK in English 1018 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 11 Dec (CTK)--Representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee and Czechoslovak social organizations held a meeting here Thursday night, at the end of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

Addressing the meeting, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin stressed the necessity of the cohesion of the socialist community to which the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia contribute significantly. The two countries attach great importance to greater coordination of the foreign policies of the socialist countries and consistent implementation of the joint steps of the Warsaw Treaty member states. They regard the halting of the arms race and transition to disarmament as the most important task of the present.

The constructive peace efforts of the socialist countries have been proved also by the results of the recent session of top party and state representatives of Warsaw Treaty states in Moscow. "Our party identifies itself fully with the results of this meeting and is firmly determined to participate effectively in further developing the process of detente, in the struggle for peace, international security and cooperation between states of the whole world," he said.

He pointed out that the deepening of the alliance, cooperation and friendship with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with all Soviet people will remain one of the durable pillars of Czechoslovakia's policy.

RUDE PRAVO ON 1970 CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD101042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 10 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO recalls the 10th anniversary of the December session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1970 which marked an end to the important phase of consolidating our society on its way out from a profound crisis which reached its climax in 1968-69.

The editorial article, entitled "Lessons for Today and Tomorrow," points out that the session discussed and approved two major documents: "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society Following the 13th CPCZ Congress" and "A Resolution on Topical Questions Pertaining to the Unity of the Party." In them the party generalized the experience and lessons of one of the most difficult periods in its history. RUDE PRAVO adds that the fundamental reason for the threat to socialism in our country at the end of the sixties was the fact that we failed to duly appraise the strength of our enemies and that there had been a gradual deviation from a Leninist orientation in the party's policy and class principles, a weakening of the hegemony of the working class, and an undermining of the party's leading role.

The building of socialism in our country had been an unquestionable progress but it was accompanied by many difficulties, errors and mistakes. What was particularly serious was the weakening of ideological work, and this state of affairs was abused by rightwing and revisionist forces, who offered their own solutions and their activities in actual fact aimed at gradually eroding the fundamental values of the socialist society.

RUDE PRAVO points out that the offensive of the rightwing forces was closely linked with ideological and organizational subversive centers which had put their stakes precisely on the revisionists. They saw in them a real antisocialist force. They gave them every possible support, arranged study tours for them, helped them to publish in foreign journals and offered them financial help. All this demonstrated that international imperialism was seeking new methods of reversing developments to the pre-February situation.

In 1968 the situation came to a head with a direct attack on the foundations of the socialist system in our country and an acute counterrevolutionary situation arose. The RUDE PRAVO editorial article stresses that the lessons and conclusions drawn from this period became the basis of a principled and purposeful policy outlined by the 14th and 15th party congresses, as well as of the systematic organizational and political-educational work of the Central Committee, regional and district committees, and the large army of officials and members of the party.

RUDE PRAVO then recalls the statement by Comrade Gustav Husak at the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee where he said that the experience gained in the seventies confirmed the constant validity of the conclusions anchored in the "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" and in the "Resolution on Topical Questions Pertaining to the Unity of the Party."

They pointed to the irreplaceable significance of unity of the party and its leading role in society fo. the successful progress of socialist construction.

RUDE PRAVO states that we are returning to the past precisely because we must prepare as best we can for solving the tasks of the immediate future. This is all the more important as on the threshold of the eighties the world is going through a phase of a complicated political struggle and a phase of profound changes in the conditions of socioeconomic development in which a principled and truly Leninist struggle for the awareness of people remains one of the fundamental tasks of the party. Especially today, in the period of preparing the 16th CPCZ Congress, preparing the plan for 1981 and the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan daily contacts between communists and all the working people are absolutely essential.

RUDE PRAVO states that we are entering a demanding period. We are calling on and will continue to persuade all who have good intentions for our socialist country, who want to contribute to its future development, to take an increasingly active part in our constructive endeavor.

We will continue to intensify our ideological and mass political work in the spirit of the "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," in the spirit of the continually valid conclusions of the session of the CPCZ Central Committee in December 1970, while at the same time striving so that our truth may permeate all sections of society, in order to win the minds and hearts of all honest citizens for mastering all complications of our future development of the economy and of all society, the editorial article entitled "Lessons for Today and Tomorrow" in today's RUDE PRAVO concludes.

PRACE Comment

LD092148 Prague CTK in English 1005 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 9 Dec (CETEKA)--The solutions contained in the document "Lesson Drawn From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party" are still valid after ten years, PRACE wrote today on the anniversary of the document.

The "Lesson" generalized the experience gathered by the Czechoslovak Communist Party in its efforts for socialist development of society, and analysed the causes and consequences of developments in the 1968-1969 period. Due the hazard of rightist opportunists and the enemies of socialism the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia ceased to be in 1968 the steering centre of the socialist social system, socialist power was being disintegrated, the activity of the government, army and security bodies was paralysed, and the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, including proletarian internationalism, were directly rejected.

"It was not by chance that a sharp struggle was waged in that period for the character and position of trade unions in society. The right tried to deprive trade unions of their class character and mission. Disruption of the unity of the trade union movement was an expression of the concentrated attack of the right against the class unity of the working people, an attack which was also to undermine and liquidate the leading position of the working class in socialist society. However, the working class of our country as a whole was not misled by demagogic slogans, and did not let itself be dragged into anti-socialist actions. It understood that party leadership guaranteed the fulfilment of all the tasks and functions which the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement safeguards in our society," the paper said.

In the concluding part of the article, PRACE stressed that the successes of the Czechoslovak people in socialist construction and the vain attacks of anti-socialist forces in the past decade prove that the "Lesson" has penetrated the awareness of the Czechoslovak working people, that it has been and will continue fulfilling an important role in the construction of advanced socialist society.

PELIKAN INTERVIEWED ON PRAGUE SPRING, POLAND

AU111610 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Alfons Dalma interview with Czech dissident Jiri Pelikan--in Rome, date not given]

[Question] Mr Pelikan, in your judgment is a Soviet military solution in Poland, coming from outside, an imminent danger?

[Answer] I think the main thing we must realize is that the present development in Poland--the independent trade unions and the entire democratization process--is viewed as a danger to socialism and Soviet interests by Moscow, and also by Prague and Berlin. This is why Moscow has decided that this movement must be stopped, that the situation must be normalized, that is, one must return to the Soviet model of the absolute monopoly of the party. As to how this should be done, I think this has not yet been decided in Moscow. The Polish leadership was given a chance, I think under external pressure, to settle the matter itself so to speak; that is, by means of the Polish Army, the Polish police and by means of pressure. If this should turn out to be impossible, I think only then will the danger of direct Soviet intervention arise, which the Soviet leaders in my opinion are trying to avoid up to the last moment because they are well aware of the great dangers which that would involve for the Soviet Union and for peace in Europe and the world as well.

[Question] Thus you believe there is a postponement, but the danger of invasion has not been averted, unless the Polish party itself gains control of the situation?

[Answer] Yes, and properly speaking this is a great danger because if the Polish party really wants to go back and void whatever has been achieved in the Danzig negotiations, there will most likely be a conflict. A civil war will break out and a civil war also involves Soviet interference, a Soviet intervention in the form of assistance to the so-called loyal internationalist forces.

[Question] The Prague Spring was a movement which developed from inside the CPCZ. How strong do you estimate the internal cohesion and the chances of the PZPR to achieve such a reprisal vis-a-vis the free movement of workers and intellectuals?

[Answer] Well, this is a bit difficult to analyze, but the way things look it is clear that the PZPR is not the same party as the CPCZ of 1968, the party of Alexander Dubcek. And yet a differentiation process is discernible within the Polish party. Basically the picture is this: two trends exist. One regards these gains, these negotiations of Danzig, as a compromise on the basis of which it is possible to further develop the democratization process in cooperation with the independent trade unions. But there is another trend which I believe is the stronger one at this moment, and which is to be strengthened under Soviet pressure, that only regards all this as a compromise and according to which all that has been granted to the workers and the population must be wrestled from them again. I believe that this trend is particularly strong because the Polish party was also purged in 1968, particularly of so-called revisionist or reformist elements, and I believe that through Soviet pressure this dogmatist trend is to be so strengthened as to enable it to become strong enough. However, I do not think it is possible today to only carry out a normalization process, because the workers today are not astute [as heard] as in 1970 or 1976, because then they had no organization and now they have their own trade union, Solidarity, and they naturally are ready for a compromise but not for a revocation of their achievements.

[Question] Mr Pelikan, what other distinctions do you perceive when comparing things with the experiences of the Prague Spring?

[Answer] Yes, there are many differences. You have already mentioned one, which is, that the initiative, so to speak, for the reforms came from within the party itself and at that time--and I think this is very important--the leadership of Alexander Dubcek cherished illusions about the role of the present Soviet leadership. It was believed that the Soviet leadership could, if not support, at least tolerate another democratic socialism. Today the Poles do not believe this. I think this applies not only to the workers and population, because of their historical experiences with the Russians, but also to the leadership. The world has also changed, because at that time--up to 20 August, as you will recall--the governments or political parties did not talk about it in public, but now everyone has expressed more or less clear warnings to Moscow to the effect that this danger is not being underrated, and that one wants to prevent this danger through warnings.

COUNCIL SECRETARY MARIK ON TRADE UNION TASKS

AU111032 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions: "The Economic and Social Role of Trade Unions"]

[Excerpts] The real [realna] strength and influence of our trade unions are not only in their mission, in their position in the political system of socialism, but also in their unity, and particularly in their complete cohesion with the leading force--the Communist Party.

The essence of the all-social responsibility of trade unions is in that their endeavor--together with the endeavor of the party and under its leadership--is oriented toward consolidation of the workers class' power, toward strengthening the socialist system and toward ensuring people's social securities [zivotni jistoty].

Unfortunately, in many places the simplified view that the complexity of current developments came unexpectedly still survives. One cannot ignore that the steep development of the production potential alone, the qualitatively new upsurge in people's vital needs, but also the crisis and contradiction-filled developments in the capitalist sphere of the world have had and must have a certain impact on our economic course.

The stratigic answer to a strategic question which our economy faces at present is implementation of the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy" that fulfills one of the important conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, and in accordance with which we will--besides developing all the well-tested elements of planned management--also introduce instruments more effectively leading to better use of the intensification factors, to better quality production, to more extensive export capability, to the introduction of advanced techniques and to savings regarding all types of work.

If, on the one hand, we do not regard the "Set of Measures" as some sort of automatical instrument, then on the other hand, one also cannot fruitlessly philosophize about its introduction into practice or drag one's heels. It is impossible to reduce the envisaged goals and demands for efficiency because the risk is not in introducting the "Set of Measures" but in letting the economy stagnate.

But the generally recognized and proclaimed usefulness of the measures does not necessarily mean that their assertion in practice will be easy. After all, they require introducing better order into production and management, in determining the production and performance norms, in asserting the rules of differentiated remuneration for work and of material penalties for irresponsibility, poor work and slovenliness. Without trade union officials' courage, ranking economic personnel will be unable to break through the egalitarian barrier as regards wage assessment and in some places also of the low standard of work and technological discipline.

Trade union organizations are dutybound to oppose the possible temporary lack of understanding by individuals or groups, indolence of chiefs and some functionaries when asserting the measures which we are backing in the interest of society against partial and group interest.

The plant and enterprise committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement should--with the state and economic bodies--achieve a substantial improvement regarding the participation of the working people in the elaboration, creation and khozraschet [cost accounting] detailing of the economic plan for workshops and departments. However, one must not overlook the fact that in a number of plants and enterprises no conditions have been created for that participation, and in some places even the preparations of the plan and its detailing have been done by the managerial "staff" only--without the participation of people and without a search for reserves for greater tasks.

A certain mobilizing role is attached to counter-planning, based on the new position of the 5-year plan. Even though the principles of counter-planning have not as yet been elaborated, implemented and deeply-rooted in practice, there are enterprises--for example the Triola Prague, Silnicni Stroje a Zarizeni [road machinery and equipment] Nova Paka, Tos Celakovice and others--in which they have made use of material incentives for efficient counter-planning. Unfortunately, a great part of the economic production units have not displayed the necessary and desirable initiative.

If the trade union organization is to fulfill its mission in the interest of the working people in every plant and enterprise, it cannot give up its economic function or weaken it, but it also must not weaken or underestimate the function it has in care for the working people and in defending their interests.

The well-tried method of collective bargaining must be deepened. The political art of the managing cadres and trade union functionaries lies not in the degree of asserted pledges and in blowing-up demands in excess of realistic possibilities, but in the ability to realistically resolve the key production tasks, master the vital elements of effectiveness in enterprises, ensure correct enterprise practices with the aim of taking care of the working people and educating them in collective endeavors.

CPCZ, CPSL MARXIST-LENINIST INSTITUTES CONVENE

AU112045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 80 1 p

["Z"-signed report: "To Deepen Unity Between Theory and Practice"]

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec--A joint scientific council of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSL Central Committee convened in Prague on Thursday.

In its first part the session dealt with the political and theoretical significance of the "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" in further developing the socialist society, in strengthening the party's leading role and deepening the workers class' leading role. It was stressed, among other things, that theoretical work in the sphere of social sciences is an integral part of the party's fact-finding [poznavaci] activity. From that follows the essential need to further deepen unity between theory and practice, to systematically strive for Marxist-Leninist ideological orientation and partizanship and to fight against all manifestations of inimical ideologies. Firm linkage between research in the sphere of social sciences and current tasks in building and advanced socialist society represents the foundation of the socialist society's creative development.

SOLIDARITY FORMS GROUP TO SEEK PRISONERS' RELEASE

LD111526 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Western news agencies report today that a committee for the release of counter-revolutionaries presently imprisoned in Poland has been founded by Solidarity. It is made up of leading representatives of Solidarity, including Lech Walesa. The prisoners whose release is being de manded by the committee include the leader of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, Moczulski, whose repeatedly reiterated goal is the removal of socialism from the Polish People's Republic. Kuron, the head of the counterrevolutionary group known as KOR, strongly supports the founding of this committee.

POLISH PRESS REPORTS ON GDR SUPPLIES CITED

DW120959 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1603 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Polish paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY has stressed the continuous and punctual supply of GDR products to Poland. The paper reports in an article on the current trade talks that the value of the agreed goods in many cases surpasses the outlined commitments. Together with the additional supplies, Poland will obtain 10 percent more goods than originally scheduled.

As regards talks on 1981 supplies, we are trying to conclude the negotiations as soon as possible, while simultaneously seeing to it that consumer goods, raw materials and cooperation articles can be exchanged as of the first day of 1981. A resumption of trade in motor vehicles has also been considered, something which was disrupted too carelessly by the Polish side last year, as ZYCIE WARSZAWY put it literally. One ought to try to correct the mistake that was made and give the partner who is located so close to us and who is so conscientious the attention he deserves.

NATO MEETING SHOWS IT IS STILL POTENTIAL AGGRESSOR

DW111318 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Guenter Meissler commentary]

[Text] The NATO defense ministers met for 2 days with their discussions centering on two topics: the implementation of the Brussels missile decision of December last year and the further increase in arms spending. The upshot of the conference can be summed up in one sentence: The propelling forces of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact leave no stone unturned to not only continue, but even intensify the course of armament and of military confrontation.

NATO uses the same lie with which it sought to justify the missile decision a year ago as a pretext for this course which is hostile to detente and extremely dangerous to the people's of Europe in general and those of Western Europe in particular. An alleged Soviet superiority is claimed which must be balanced by a closure of the arms gap on NATO's part. In reality the responsible people themselves are aware that they are telling an untruth on purpose.

A former U.S. diplomat, the former U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria, has just published his surveys in a U.S. journal. And these surveys make it unequivocally clear that the Soviet Union during the past decade has not increased but, on the contrary, decreased the number of its medium-range missiles and bombers in central Europe. Therefore, what happened was exactly what Leonid Brezhnev declared in public in 1979, even prior to the Brussels missile decision.

Viewed from this angle it becomes evident once again what NATO actually seeks to achieve. It intends to change the military balance which has emerged to its advantage and obtain superiority for itself in order to thus intimidate and blackmail the socialist countries militarily and politically. But such attempts have been ventured several times before and each time ended up in a fiasco.

What they ultimately proved was only one thing, namely that it was the imperialist powers all the time which were giving the impetus for another round of the arms race. The whole NATO long-term program and the new nuclear strategy of the United States threatening mankind fit smoothly into that picture.

A special arms program for 1981-85 has been adopted in Brussels in addition, and in this program the emphasis has been placed on the further increase in arms spending. As far as the United States is concerned, 3 percent as stipulated under the NATO long-term program is not enough. That will not suffice, declared the still incumbent U.S. secretary of defense, Brown.

This is why the United States, with the active help of the Federal Republic, above all, intensifies the pressure on the other NATO states for which the observance of the original 3 percent is already causing more and more economic and social difficulty. All told, the leadership forces of NATO obviously intend to remain what they have always been: disturbers of peace and potential aggressors. The socialist countries find themselves compelled to take this into account. For the public, also and in particular in Western Europe, this likewise can only mean they should be even more vigilant and should multiply their actions for detente and disarmament.

SED'S NAUMANN ADDRESSES AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

AU110947 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Dec 80 p 6

[Report on speech delivered by SED Central Committee Politburo member Konrad Naumann at the 24th Austrian Communist Party (KPOE) Congress in Vienna on 7 December]

[Text] At the 24th KPOE Congress, SED Central Committee Politburo member Konrad Naumann, head of the SED Central Committee delegation, declared in his address: "I take great pleasure in conveying to you, the delegates of the 24th KPOE Congress, and to all working people of the Republic of Austria, the fraternal militant greetings of the GDR communists and all GDR working people, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. With these greetings we affirm our unbreakable class solidarity and our community of interests in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy and socialism, a community of interests that is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and that is indestructible.

"With great joy we are able to state that the relations and cooperation between the SED and the KPOE have intensifed and further deepened. We are convinced that your 24th party congress will make an important contribution to strengthening the KPOE as a national, democratic and revolutionary force in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism."

The party congress is taking place at a time, when aggressive circles of imperialism, of NATO, especially in the United States, are dangerously exacerbating the international situation by resorting to the policy of confrontation, intensified armament and increased interference in the internal affairs of other states--especially the socialist states. In the recent past imperialism has used one blasting charge after the other against the painstakingly achieved results of detente. With boycott, threat of armed force, with blackmail and ideological diversion it is attempting to exert pressure upon the peoples in order to undermine and halt peace, freedom and revolutionary progress.

"In league with the Beijing hegemonists, the reactionary imperialist circles are directing their main attack against the first worker-peasant state, the Soviet Union, and the countries of the socialist community," the speaker declared. "As in the past, the GDR will in the future also do everything to strengthen the alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

In close solidarity we will continue to repel all attacks against socialism as a whole, or against individual socialist countries--and that is also in the interest of all peace-loving forces in the world. Together with all peace-loving forces the world over we consistently advocate securing the process of detente, halting the arms race and taking concrete steps for disarmament. In the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, the GDR is promoting dialogue and relations between states with different social systems in the interest of a peaceful coexistence of peoples."

This had been impressively demonstrated by the recent official visit to the Republic of Austria by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. This visit has highly valued in the GDR, especially considering the fact that in the current international situation its results constitute a constructive contribution to continuing the policy of peaceful coexistence."

The more than 2 million communists of the GDR are at present in a phase of direct preparation for the 10th SED Congress scheduled for April 1981 in the GDR capital of Berlin. Especially these days the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia and the other working people, particularly our country's youth, are scoring high achievements for the political and economic strengthening of our socialist fatherland.

"Our policy adopted at the ninth party congress has been very successful. The progress achieved ranges from the new and modernized apartments with low rents to higher money incomes, the further improvement of our education system and health service, subsidies for families, higher pensions for old people, to developing socialist national pride," Konrad Naumann stressed.

"These successes have not been easy for us to achieve, because NATO has also compelled the GDR to increase its endeavors for national defense. All this requires--especially owing to the more unfavorable international conditions--hard work. However, the workers class and the other working people have created a solid foundation for securing the achieved material and cultural living standard and for gradually further developing it in line with existing possibilities. THe GDR citizens, who know neither the scourge of unemployment, social insecurity, moral decay of the capitalist society, nor price hiking and rent usury, are looking confidently toward the future of socialism--communism.

In order to make socialism constantly stronger, we are consolidating the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in society, are consistently developing its close ties with the masses, are encouraging the creative activities of all working people and of all forces of the National Front, while constantly perfecting socialist democracy."

The head of the SED Central Committee delegation went on to say: "The GDR communists are at the same time always aware of their internationalist responsibility. One cannot be a good patriot of one's country without being an internationalist. The consolidation of the power of the workers class and the successful shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR in our experience is at the same time an effective support of the struggle of our friends in the nonsocialist countries."

As has been clearly shown by the recent meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and KPOE Chairman Franz Muhri, the SED and KPOE regard internationalist solidarity with the communists and with all fighters for national and social liberation as the supreme principle of their activity.

"In the spirit of internationalist solidarity," the speaker said in conclusion, in the spirit of the consultation of the general secretaries of the communist and workers parties in Moscow of 5 December 1980, we will also continue to work in future. We wish the important discussions of the 24th KPOE Congress, that is fraternally linked with us, full success, and extend to you very cordial greetings."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH NICARAGUA ON WHEELOCK VISIT

AU110817 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Dec 80 p 4

[Joint Hungarian-Nicaraguan communique on the visit of Jaime Wheelock, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Politburo and agriculture minister, to Hungary from 3-6 December]

[Text] A Nicaraguan party-government delegation led by Jaime Wheelock, member of the Politburo of the national leadership of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of agricultural development, visited Hungary between 3 and 6 December 1980.

The Nicaraguan delegation was received by Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Political and chairman of the Presidential Council. The Nicaraguan delegation had talks with Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

At the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, they discussed aspects of the development of cooperation between the MSZMP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front and relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Nicaragua, as well as international problems of interest to both sides.

The Hungarian leaders informed the Nicaraguan delegation about the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and the results attained by the Hungarian people in socialist construction.

The Nicaraguan delegation provided information about the development of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, the activity of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the implementation of the program of the Government of National Reconstruction and the tasks facing the Nicaraguan people in defending their country's independence and building a new society.

The Hungarian side hailed the victory of Nicaragua's revolutionary and patriotic forces over the Somoza dictatorship, which has opened a new phase in Nicaraguan history.

It paid tribute to the efforts of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Government of National Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan people as a whole to liquidate the grave consequences of the fascist Somoza dictatorship of almost half a century. It expressed the Hungarian people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's efforts to rebuild the country, restore the economy, create democratic foundations for state life and peacefully to cooperate, on the basis of nonalignment, with all the peace-loving countries of the world.

The Nicaraguan delegation highly valued the results attained by the Hungarian working people under MSZMP leadership and paid tribute to the active contribution of the Hungarian People's Republic to efforts to consolidate international peace and security.

During the talks, the sides expressed their mutual intention to develop relations between the two parties and two countries extensively on the basis of observing the principles and practice of equality, sovereignty, mutual respect and nonintervention in each other's domestic affairs.

To foster relations between the MSZMP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, they signed a 2-year plan of cooperation between the MSZMP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Under consideration of the two countries' means and needs, they agreed to develop their economic, trade and technical-scientific relations. Dwelling on international problems, the sides expressed their concern over the endeavor of the most aggressive circles of international imperialism to intensify world tension. Both sides agreed that efforts to consolidate the people's peace and security and implement effective measures toward universal and total disarmament must be intensified.

They stressed the significance of the results attained thus far in the area of the consolidation of security and the development of cooperation in Europe and the historical importance of the Helsinki Final Act. They noted that the success of the Madrid conference could constitute an effective contribution to the development of international cooperation and the strengthening of mutual trust.

The sides emphasized that the socialist countries' initiative to convene a conference devoted to issues of European military detente and disarmament serves the cause of world peace and security well.

Concerning disarmament, they regard as highly important the fact that security guarantees be enhanced for countries that do not possess nuclear weapons and that nuclear weapons not be deployed on these countries' territory. They reaffirmed that they support the initiative to establish nuclear-free zones in various areas of the world, and that they stand for respecting Latin America's nuclear-free status.

They came out for a consolidation also in Latin America for such basic principles of interstate relations as the observation of equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the disavowal of the use and threat of force. The Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Nicaragua resolutely condemn the military dictatorships that oppress the Latin American peoples. The sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the continent for democracy, independence and social progress. They stressed their support of the heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador.

The sides support the just demand of the people of Belize and Puerto Rico for complete independence and the inalienable right of the Republic of Panama to have the so-called Canal Zone returned to the country's territory.

The sides expressed concern over the fact that an imperialist intervention threatens Nicaragua and Central America and the Caribbean countries in general. They resolutely condemn the intention of imperialist forces to intervene in the domestic affairs of the countries of the area.

They concluded that the nonaligned countries' movement is playing an important role in the struggle for the peoples' independence and liberty and against colonialism and racism. They resolutely condemn racial discrimination and the neocolonialist machinations of imperialist racist circles.

They took up the cudgels for an equitable transformation of international economic relations and ensuring all countries' economic independence and every people's ability to dispose of their natural assets freely. They agreed that the unrestrained activity of multinational monopolies and any contrived obstacle to international trade must be terminated.

The two sides concluded with satisfaction that the fruitful talks conducted during the visit and the agreements concluded constitute an important contribution to the further development of friendly cooperation between the two parties and two peoples and the consolidation of international peace and security.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER

LD112334 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Dec (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Thursday received in Parliament Building A.C. Shamun Hameed, foreign minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, currently in Hungary on an official visit. The cordial meeting was attended by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vencel Hazi. Present was also R.C.A. Johnpulle, Budapest ambassador of Sri Lanka.

TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS OPENS, GASPAR REPORTS

LD121000 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The 24th Congress of Trade Unions opened today. Akos Mester reports from the builders' union headquarters: The trade union movement fulfills an ever increasing role in our social life. It is a responsible participant both in the comprehensive shaping and execution of policy, said Aladar Foldvari, president of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT], who an hour ago opened the 24th Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions, welcoming the representatives of the international trade union movement, foreign delegations, and, the Hungarian party and state leaders, among them Janos Kadar, party Central Committee first secretary, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegates, after unanimously adopting the agenda of the congress, listened to the report by Sandor Gaspar, SZOT general secretary. At what levels, with what effects has the trade union worked? Has it satisfied the greatly increasing role it plays in the life of society? Is it able to represent the interests, and strivings of the membership? It is to these questions that the report--which is still going on at the time of our broadcast--gave answers.

The trade union movement in Hungary has political, legal and activist possibilities such that it is able to satisfy the growing demands. The trade union movement is a participant in authority and it is not only an assistant in the execution of policy but it also takes part in its shaping and formation, said Sandor Gaspar, who spoke in detail about the relations between the party and the trade unions and between the government and the trade union leaders. In connection with the latter he expressed the opinion that the socialist state and the trade unions are united by the fundamental identity of objectives, but its practical functions are many. The socialist state does not control the activity of the trade unions; on the other hand the activity of the state is under the control of the masses. The trade unions also take part in this social control. After this the SZOT general secretary spoke about the activity of representing interests and protecting interests and then went on to speak about issues connected with our policy of living standards.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES, APPROVES REPORTS

LD112218 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Dec (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday. It heard and approved a report on the Moscow meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The government discussed and approved the report on the official friendship visit to Hungary of the National Unity Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Council, led by President Heng Samrin.

The Council of Ministers discussed the report on execution of the science-political resolutions. It approved the national medium-range research and development plan which comprises the chief science-policy objectives and the principal national R and D programs of the next plan period. It also endorsed proposals concerning further development of the domestic research institute network and relevant measures to be taken between 1981 and 1983.

The Council of Ministers decided to dissolve the Hungarian trust of collieries in a bid to heighten the independence of the individual coalmining enterprises. It noted that the coalmining enterprises will be put under direct ministry control and a small coordination centre--a much smaller administrative body than the trust--will be established to coordinate the activity of the companies.

The government passed the report of the justice minister on fulfillment of tasks of legislation in the period 1975 to 1980, as well as the proposal for the legislation program of the period 1981-1985. The session established that the entity of regulations of high jurisdiction brought in the past five years have served well the social-economic life, and contributed to the development of the country's legal system. The approved program of the next five years envisages speeding up of the modernization and simplification of some lower-level regulations.

The government has modified an earlier order regulating the activities of cooperatives. The new ruling--to take effect on Jan. 1, 1981--allows the cooperatives more freedom in choosing their scope of activity. It eliminates unjustified restrictions and also makes possible for the cooperatives to change flexibly their line as demanded by the actual interests of the national economy.

COMMITTEE APPROVES BUDGET FOR CULTURAL BRANCH

LD111134 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 10 Dec (MTI)--In harmony with the situation of the national economy, the budget of the cultural branch will be more or less identical in the 6th five-year plan term with the preceding five-year one. General schools will be an exception as the demographic tide of the coming five years is expected to swell the number of schoolchildren to 130,000. In view of this the government has allocated a special fund for the building of schools. It was Deputy Education Minister Jozsef Drecin who informed members of the parliament of the above at the Wednesday meeting of the parliament Cultural Committee. The committee discussed the draft of the bill of the 6th five-year plan of the national economy, as well as the budgets of the Ministry of Education, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the National Office of Sports and Physical Education, the Hungarian Radio, the Hungarian Television and the State Youth Committee.

Ferenc Biro, deputy president of the National Planning Office, explained that while investments are scheduled to grow by 12 percent in the whole of national economy, in the cultural branch the plan envisages 21 percent growth. Reasonable economy and efficiency remain key requirements; therefore the film companies, for example, will be granted greater economic and organizational freedom. The new open system of allocation of central funds is expected to encourage these companies to compete with more efficient work for the funds. The questions of the MPS concerned plans now in the stage of drafting in various fields of the cultural life. Among others, proposals were made to improve language education and to reorganize the network of research institutes so that researchers should concentrate on themes which promise the greatest economic and social profit. A representative remarked that the reduced finances of the fine arts foundation will most probably result in the rejection of many artists and it is to be feared that the rejected ones will be young ones mostly. He suggested that independent galleries be founded. Speaking about the program policy of the Hungarian Television a representative of Budapest suggested that more problem-sensitive programs be aired that give the population to think and also educate them in a positive way. The suggestion met with wide agreement.

In his closing word Miklos Ovari, chairman of the committee, said: The draft plan of the coming five years embodies responsible work. It departs from the realities of the national economy, and inseparably from that, of the world economy and international politics. With good economy and improving qualities, the cultural branch will be able to profit from the economic possibilities. It must be understood, however, that the cultural branch cannot support good, mediocre and bad equally; due financial differentiation must be made between good and bad. At the proposal of Miklow Ovari and Istvan Kiraly, with two modifications the committee approved the bill of the 6th five-year plan and the draft budget of the six cultural institutions.

U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR 'ALARMIST' STATEMENTS AT NATO

LD112252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Polish Radio correspondent Krzysztof Wojna dispatch from Brussels]

[Text] At the NATO headquarters the December series of meetings of the NATO hierarchy is coming to an end. Today and tomorrow the foreign ministers are holding their sessions. The final communique is awaited with interest. It will contain the political stands of the member countries toward the most important international problems.

From Monday to Wednesday the discussions were at the defense minister level. The discussions centered mainly on the military potential of the Warsaw Pact and the related forces. The final conclusion was that there is a need to increase armaments. The argument behind this was presented by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown who, not for the first time, warned Europe and the allies against placing the whole burden of defense on U.S. shoulders. On this matter a significant difference of opinions appeared, because the European member countries of NATO believe that they are fulfilling their obligations as allies.

This year's session has undoubtedly been dominated by Polish problems. The discussion on this subject was initiated by the United States by publishing alarmist statements. At press conferences at the NATO headquarters these statements were the object of tens of questions and the replies gave birth to commentaries which, although they stated that this was a hypothetical situation, still found their way to the front pages of newspapers. Thus Polish problems assumed their own momentum despite the fact that during that time there was no news from Poland to cause anxiety.

The present NATO session is rather different from normal. This is connected with the change in office of the U.S. president. It was shown right from the start that what matters is an exchange of views and not making decisions specific because the United States is represented at this session by men who will leave their jobs in a month.

GOVERNMENT, TU SEEKING TO AVOID FURTHER FRICTION

LD111643 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Dec 80 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Poland--Trade Union-Government-Church Entente"]

[Text] Speaking on behalf of the Polish Government, its spokesman Jozef Barecki, who received a small group of Western journalists yesterday, firmly denied both a report that four Soviet divisions in transit for the GDR have entered Poland and a TASS dispatch reporting trouble at the Kielce "Iskra" plant. Mr Barecki explained that even though a few incidents had occurred in that enterprise they were of a completely different kind from those mentioned in the dispatch and that, furthermore, they occurred 3 months ago. According to information published by the entire Warsaw press, work there is now proceeding as usual.

The government spokesman also emphasized that "no matter from what country or agency such untrue and overdramatizing reports come, they certainly do not help us to resolve our problems."

However, he expressed satisfaction at the fact that the Soviet press has not reprinted the TASS report. Mr Barecki did not hesitate to compare President Carter's Sunday statement with the TASS dispatch. "To put it as mildly as possible, neither was in the least helpful," he stated.

On the other hand, Mr Barecki expressed "great respect for the cautious attitude adopted by French politicians." He added that it is "paradoxical" to talk about an invasion after the Moscow meeting. "What we need most," he said, "is calmness and serenity." [paragraph continues]

The spokesman also stated that economic difficulties represented the main potential threat to stability. For a long time to come, it will be impossible to satisfy the consumer. "Our political situation would be different if we were not faced with these economic problems." Therefore, Western aid in the form of food produce sold at low prices would be welcome. A church-state joint commission has recently met. A joint communique explains that "the unity of all Poles, irrespective of their beliefs and political opinions, is now more than ever necessary to guarantee the existence of a sovereign state and find a way out of the existing crises."

Furthermore, a very important meeting between representatives of the authorities and those of Solidarity took place on Sunday. Both sides agreed to do everything in their power to prevent any new frictions.

A Solidarity representative even stated that it is necessary to break the sequence of acts by extremists on both sides which are bound to lead to a further escalation. As for the government representatives, they confirmed their determination to keep all their promises and continue with the process of renewal and democratization.

It is acknowledged in Warsaw political circles that the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of a monument to workers killed in 1970, which are to take place in Gdansk on 16 December, will greatly influence future events. The consequences of any friction during these ceremonies could be very grave. However, if they take place in a calm atmosphere--and Solidarity has promised to try to ensure this--they could represent a new step toward that "national union of reasonable and responsible people" mentioned by Kania.

Nonetheless, the first secretary has declined an invitation to visit Gdansk. The authorities are to be represented by State Council Chairman Jablonski. Likewise, Cardinal Wyszynski will certainly not be there, but some high Church dignitaries definitely will.

In fact, what the authorities want above all is to preserve calm. Their maneuvering margin is narrow. It is necessary for the country to progress toward national unity, but it is inadvisable to show it in too spectacular a manner, since this could well upset the neighbors. Therefore a middle course is being sought also in this sphere.

POLES WILLING TO BELIEVE INTERVENTION POSSIBILITY

LD101123 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Everything is Normal But The Stranglehold Is Being Tightened"]

[Text] Warsaw--There is a fact here and a rumor there--so credible however that it is impossible to tell whether the skepticism is due to sangfroid or blindness--and above all there is this deafening sound of marching feet passed on from Washington by the Western radios with greater force each hour. Everything, absolutely everything, is normal in Poland. It is snowing. The stores are emptier and the lines outside them longer than ever. It is now known that Walesa will definitely be received by the Pope in the Vatican on 16 January. The television news program did not mention the demonstrations which greeted Mr Brezhnev's arrival in India. Solidarity's national leadership is meeting this Tuesday and Wednesday, 9 and 10 December, in Gdansk to settle the thorny question of the trade union's territorial organization. There are no reports of even 1 hour being lost through strikes but a growing number of electricity cuts are being reported.

Everything is normal but the strangehold is being tightened and nobody now dares swear either that it will happen tomorrow or that it is only a methodical attempt to stir up fear. Moreover, how do you know, how can you guess when a cat will jump on its prey, whether it has miscalculated its jump or will choose the wrong moment? Only the cat can decide.

The evening of 8 December saw the first showing in Warsaw of a long documentary entitled "Workers 80" filmed at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk during the negotiations between the government and the strikers. It is not a subversive commentary or even an insolent plan; it is merely the account of an event which honors government and governed equally, at least as long as the government does not repudiate it. Some 70 copies of the film were ready, hundreds of thousands of tickets had been sold throughout Poland, everything was ready but the showing of the film has been "postponed." The premier's showing will have been the last. This is a fact. It may also be a symbol.

Phantom Divisions or not?

Now to the rumor: Hunting rifles have begun to be confiscated in several rural regions. Another fact but one which is turning into a rumor as the hours pass: A good half of the people in leading political, journalistic and intellectual circles in Warsaw repeated throughout Monday afternoon that four Soviet divisions had penetrated Polish territory at dawn. They were coming from Lvov to relieve troops in the GDR (but was that really the truth?) following the road from Przemysi to Rzeszow, Katowice, Wroclaw and Legnica. The source for this report was, quite simply, Mr Kania who apparently warned the Association of Polish Journalists' new President Bratokowski in order to make the news known and soften its impact.

In the evening Mr Bratkowski gathered a few foreign journalists together to deny that Mr Kania had given him the information and to deny that it was true. However, it emerged clearly from his remarks that he himself did not consider it improbable and that he had obtained information before taking a stand. The government spokesman's office also denied the report without reservations. Indeed, it seems that Mr Bratkowski, like a few other leading names in the press, did receive the news but only from Central Committee officials. Moreover, the content of the report, the entry or nonentry of four divisions, remains at least doubtful this Tuesday morning and while awaiting further information the minimum effect which had been hoped has been achieved: fear. There had already been reports this weekend of ostensible and unusual movements by Soviet troops regularly stationed in Poland.

The second indisputable fact is that the TASS agency published a dispatch from Moscow on Monday which caused a great stir in Warsaw accusing "so-called representatives of workers' interests" of having "ousted the administration and disarmed the security services" at the Iskra factory (batteries for engines) at Kielce south of Warsaw. As Solidarity's leadership and factory section have confirmed, this is pure fiction. However, the rest of the dispatch was distasteful in its clarity. "Counterrevolutionary groups acting under cover of local Solidarity's local sections," it reads, "are moving into open confrontation with local PZPR organizations and with the management of some enterprises...Many Solidarity sections have in the past few days started a campaign aimed at replacing the trade union representatives with people openly showing their anti-government positions."

"In the past few days," seems to mean since the Moscow meeting. The conclusion ("the facts show that the counterrevolutionaries are trying to destabilize the country and aggravate the political struggle") is particularly striking since the official East German agency published the same type of propaganda shortly afterwards.

Planning or Making People Believe in an Intervention?

That amounts to preparing the ground for an intervention--either in order to carry it out or to make people believe in it. However, the Polish INTERPRESS agency gave a semi-official denial if not of the TASS agency at least of its report on the Iskra factory. The television news--without mentioning any dispatch--boasted about the enterprise's smooth running in the evening, on the pretext of an electricity cut which had taken place.

Furthermore according to a reliable source the Polish authorities apparently intended to make a secret protest to the Soviet Embassy on Tuesday. On Tuesday 2 December the TASS agency had published a dispatch, this time from Warsaw, stating that Mr Carter's adviser Brzezinski had "recently" received "political researchers" from the Polish opposition, had called on them to mount armed action and had told them that, to receive Western credits, Poland should join the IMF and submit its economy to U.S. control. That affair had caused friction between Warsaw and Moscow.

In this atmosphere a turning point has been reached: People are now talking about a Soviet intervention rather than just thinking about it. People are now willing to believe in it after refusing for so long to contemplate it, tirelessly repeating either that the creation of the new trade unions was not directed either against the party or against the USSR, that the movement was apolitical and therefore...

Now, however, there is no "therefore." People know that Moscow is demanding that the Polish leadership make a vigorous attempt to regain control and the only things that are not known are the limits and time span of this attempt and that Moscow is meanwhile doing everything in its power to increase tension. So, as phlegmatically as if they were talking about a distant island, people are discussing possible dates for the "fraternal aid"--during Mr Brezhnev's visit to India, on his return, after one of the two coming holidays or between the two or at the end of March just before the party's extraordinary congress is held.

There is clearly anguish behind the smiles. However fear has not gained the upper hand. The banning of "Workers 80" has already sparked off two violent protests from the Gdansk Solidarity trade union and from Andrzej Wajda, who, on behalf of the film producers association, described this decision as a "serious political mistake...in flagrant violation of the spirit of the Gdansk agreements."

Several hundreds of thousands of people are expected on the Baltic coast 16-17 December for the inauguration of the two monuments to the victims of December 1970. Mr Kania has been invited and in going he would have the opportunity to really wipe out the past and prevent this demonstration from looking like a show of strength against the authorities. However, it is not certain that he could still make such a gesture even if he wanted to.

AFP: OPPOSITION GROUP MILITANTS ARRESTED 'RECENTLY'

OW111916 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec, (AFP)--Three militants of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) were arrested recently, a KPN source said here today. They were named as Jan Dziszak Tadeusz of Wroclaw, Krsysztof Bzdyl of Krakow, and Jerzy Sychut of Szczecin.

Mrs Maria Moczulska, wife of KPN President Leszek Moczulska, himself under arrest since September 28, said that all three had been transferred to Warsaw. Mr Sychut, she said, has been placed in provisional custody under a penal code article concerning acts aimed at the violent overthrow of the Polish political system. A jail term of from one to 10 years is imposable on conviction.

Mr Tadeusz and Mr Bzdyl are in provisional custody for three months, Mrs Moczulska said.

SOLIDARITY ISSUES STATEMENT ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD111330 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia, 11 Dec (PAP)--The National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity has been meeting in Gdansk. It approved a statement on the current social and economic situation in the country.

It says that there is no reason at present for assertions that the social system in the Polish People's Republic and public order in the country are in danger. The statement expresses the conviction that at present the motherland has a special need for the concerted cooperation of all Poles. Basing itself on concern for the nation's fate, the NSZZ Solidarity has declared itself to be fully ready to participate in the alliance of wisdom and responsibility.

DISSIDENT MICHNIK VIEWS AUGUST EVENTS, CRISIS

LD111455 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Dec 80 p 4

[Adam Michnik article: "Only Compromises Keep Violence at Bay"]

[Text] The sequence of events during those remarkable days in August is well known. At that time Polish television and press were forced to give fairly accurate information. It is true that the news supplied was not always completely objective, but the general public was nonetheless able to form a clear picture of the situation in Poland.

From the moment an agreement was reached between the strikers and the government we were literally flooded with reportage and commentaries. The newspapers began to tackle problems which up to that time we had only been able to read about in the underground press.

Masses of dissidents, nonconformists and moralists of all types suddenly appeared. Sejm deputies began to speak a language akin to that of Radio Free Europe correspondents; party Central Committee members expressed views which we previously had only been able to find in the emigre publication KULTURA.

All the observers of the summer's events underlined the strikers' calm, purposefulness, incredible discipline and well-formulated demands. It is true that the demands mean important changes in the exercise of power itself but the workers have never exceeded the limits imposed by the Russians' political and military presence in our part of Europe.

The workers fought for the interests of all the people. They fought for social rights, for improved living standards, for civil and human rights, for freedom of speech, for free trade unions and for the release of political prisoners. An almost perfect organization made it possible to achieve victory without bloodshed.

The authorities really ought to learn from this that the better the opposition is organized, the smaller the risk of ill-considered actions is and the greater the chances of a viable compromise.

The summer's strikes came as no surprise to the democratic opposition. For a long time the opposition press has been sharply critical of the authorities' policies. KSS-KOR [Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee-Workers Defense Committee] has on several occasions warned of the catastrophic consequences of these policies.

No one in the party apparatus has the right to claim to have been surprised by what happened. It would have been quite sufficient to take a look at the confiscated magazines and manuscripts to gain some awareness of the situation inside the country.

While these events are still fresh in people's memories it is worth repeating: All attempts by the authorities to break the agreements and once again to rule with the help of lies, censorship and brute force will inevitably lead to violent explosions. This is something which all politicians in Europe should be clear about.

Poland's leaders must learn to understand that conflicts and compromises are common phenomena and that they cannot hope for peaceful development in Poland without the establishment of some form of social contract between those in power and the people.

But for such a contract to be able to function it is necessary for all of us--in the same way as the strikers in Gdansk--to ensure that we do not overstep the limits defined by the memory of a Budapest in flames or a Prague with tanks in the streets.

The Polish people cannot and will not live in a system which has come to be characterized by lies, repression and poverty to an ever increasing extent. But the organization of Polish society does not only depend on what we want or what we strive for, but also on the fact that since the Yalta agreement our country has belonged to the Soviet sphere of influence with the West's approval.

The Polish people must therefore find tactics which make a military intervention seem for Soviet politicians less advantageous than democratic reforms in Poland.

Of course, no one has a sure-fire recipe. This is especially true of the politicians and journalists who for years have conmromised themselves through their crawling before the authorities and their servility toward the Russians. Now in this critical moment they come to try to frighten us with the danger of Russian occupation.

When I listen to these people today I think: Why did they not urge realism upon Gierek and Jaroszewicz when the police were torturing innocent workers in Radom and Ursus, when people were receiving prison sentences in show trials and when every initiative to lessen the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the country was seen as treachery against socialism and against Poland.

I exhort those who are now loudly declaring themselves to be the workers' friends and supporters of democratic change to explain why, as recently as yesterday, they were eagerly participating in the dissemination of lies and slander about those who earlier dared to venture criticism and proposals for reform.

We must appreciate the authorities' decision not to use force but instead to negotiate with the strikers. But this is only the first step along the road toward a more or less stable social contact. The citizens now expect those in power to initiate a critical investigation of the last decade, which began with the workers' protest on the Baltic coast in 1970.

It should be emphasized as strongly as possible that what is needed is an analysis and not a witchhunt. The people's expectation of a factual explanation of the poor conditions in past years cannot be sidetracked with the help of theatrical trials. The people have the right to learn the truth about the country's political and economic situation. Only then is it possible to exhort people to realism and moderation.

Every attempt to govern the country totally against the people's will could lead to catastrophe. But at the same time every attempt to rob the communists of their power would be seen as an attack on Russian interests. Such is the reality of the situation. We may not like it but we must be aware of its existence.

Many of my friends are bound to object that here I am dissociating myself from the consistent struggle for the country's sovereignty and democracy. I can answer them honestly: I do not think that Poland in its present geopolitical situation has any chance of winning national independence and parliamentary democracy.

However, I do believe that we can increase our autonomy from within. I believe that we can approach democracy and sovereignty by working for a better organization for our society, increased tolerance and humanity, economic improvement and a just distribution of wealth. But I absolutely refuse to propagate the illusion that the impossible is within reach.

It is possible to achieve a certain pluralism in public life, to abolish prepublication censorship and to implement rational economic reforms and a more just social policy. It is also possible to abolish the mendacity in the mass media, grant freedom to science and autonomy to the higher seats of learning.

It would also certainly be possible to organize a consumers' movement and implement price controls throughout society. We could also implement the demand for independent courts and police stations where people are not mistreated.

All this is possible in the same way as we already have succeeded in releasing the workers from prison, organizing the free press, running our own printing houses, unmasking the worst cases of lawlessness and--thanks to the workers' solidarity in their struggle--winning the right to form free trade unions.

Such a program is bound to cause debate within the Polish democratic opposition. Some will say that it is too modest, others that it is too radical.

I have already answered the former. Those who think that it it too radical ought to be fully aware that if they make do with small concessions from the authorities without consistently striving for the guaranteed continued existence of the rights and new democratic institutions we have won, they will eventually be forced to witness the abolition of everything that has now been won.

Thus, to accept now the frenzied campaign against KOR members, against the society for Academic Studies, against the free printing houses means to support the most conservative forces in the party apparatus and to turn one's back on yesterday's allies. This would inevitably result in a return to the old state of affairs. The fear of provoking those in power has always led to capitulation and defeat.

One thing is certain: The authorities will delay and sabotage the democratic trend. We have seen what difficulties had to be overcome before the free trade unions were finally registered. The dissemination of information is still being hampered and there are attempts to intimidate the people involving themselves in the struggle for democratic changes. The press contains crude attacks on so-called antisocialist forces.

The power apparatus still has a lot to learn before it has finally realized that a dialogue with the people is not the same as brandishing police batons or delivering monologues on television. The only way to teach the state apparatus how to carry on a dialogue with the people is to preserve our solidarity--the same solidarity as was shown by the workers on the Baltic coast.

No one believes any longer that everything depends on whether an excellent new party leader is found. No one believes any longer that it is possible to bring about real changes for the better in Poland without fundamental institutional reforms which guarantee increased pluralism.

But is it at all possible to bring about such a system? Should one not instead see all that has happened as the first step toward the final dissolution of the communist system, one the way to a totally pluralist democratic society?

To this I would answer that our communist leaders have already been forced to coexist with "foreign elements"--such as privately owned small farms and an independent Catholic Church, for example. I believe that they have discovered that coexistence has certain advantages for the party.

In August 1980 the Poles showed that they were aware both of their power and of the limits to their aspirations. They did not make any unrealistic demands. But for the demands which were made they were able to fight with a solidarity and a consistency which surprised the whole world.

This gives us the hope that there is a chance for a hybrid system, a mixture of totalitarian state and popular democratic institutions. Such a solution is of course a temporary one--but we know that nothing is as lasting as provisional situations.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS SPEAK AT PZPR PLENUM

Wojna on Party Renewal

AU111636 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Dec 80 p 4

[Report on speech by Ryszard Wojna, Central Committee member and TRYBUNA LUDU commentator, at the 1 December session of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] The Politburo information on implementing the sixth PZPR plenum resolutions is meant to create the impression that a change for the better is already taking place in our internal party life, that party organizations have regained their composure, following that great shock, and that they are rallying around the renewal tasks mapped out by the Central Committee.

Unfortunately, we are hard put to share the optimism of that information, albeit a sober optimism. The fact that many activities are being promoted, mainly by the Central Committee Organization Department, does not mean that the party's driving forces have regained their vitality or that new driving forces have appeared. That is because we still lack that which is most important, and when I think about what is most important, then the only answer I find is: a program, which is what all the party meetings are asking for.

The reconstruction of the party--this is the crucial issue--and the party's new unity can be achieved only around a party program consistent with the needs of the present historic moment.

To do this, we must first rehabilitate the moral reasons and not merely the political necessity for holding power. Many people in our country think that we have allowed ourselves to become clerks who administer socialism.

Today it is our duty to formulate anew a vision of socialism on Polish soil--socialism with a dominating moral motivation. If we are unable to do that, our title as the leading role within our people will be questioned.

I take the view that if the party wants to lead the just and necessary changes--the sixth PZPR plenum proved that it does--then it should define its position on that which is most crucial and which is the core of social protest against our errors and which is also food for the forces hostile to us: It should define its position on the way in which it plays its leading role. What society is asking for is to subject the way in which the party plays its leading role to public control and to publicly account for it.

There is nothing in the aforementioned statement that is at odds with the principles of socialism but many of us find it difficult to accept that natural demand. Because of our functions and positions, many of us identify ourselves with the infallibility of the party's leading role. That which was correct and necessary during the revolution stage we have transferred in an unchanged form to the present times, unmindful of the fact that the structure and awareness of our society have changed and that we live in a modern state that has highly complicated internal mechanisms that do not tolerate voluntaristic decisions.

Of the issues that the ninth party congress is to solve, I regard that which concerns the codification of the way in which party plays its leading role as most important. I have in mind the codification that is specified in the party's own statutes and the one that is included in the state's legal enactments.

In that connection I was pleased to hear Comrade Kania's proposal presented in his report that the congress commission not only should analyze whatever it receives but also carefully listen to the discussions now going on among our people. That is why the congress comission should play the role of a central depository of proposals and nationwide reflections concerning the country's future. Two epochal facts have taken place in the history of People's Poland: Through the enormous efforts of our society we have created modern economic foundations for developing socialism that make it possible to solve the issues of social justice at a relatively high level of prosperity. [as published]

Socialist changes have developed our people into a society that wants to participate in whatever takes place around it and in the country and that sees in that participation proof of the nation's sovereignty in relation to the mechanism of the power apparatus of the people's state and at times proof of the extent to which the nation is independent. For our people, the right to that participation is one of the major elements of self-determination rooted in our traditions, culture and even in our idealistic ideas of harmonious Polish society, although no historian has confirmed it as yet. Today the awareness of the right to universally participate in determining the country's affairs--an awareness that we must not ignore and that has already become an enormous material force--has taken hold of Polish society, which has been awakened by the hopes for renewal.

The party must preside over those hopes. If it does, it will shake off the crisis in good health and will be internally strengthened. It will greatly inspire its own ranks and the majority of our people. Possessing a moral-political mandate and a program that ties the people to the party anew, stemming from the Polish people's socialist aspirations, is a preliminary condition for consistent and determined activity, for the party's regaining the initiative and for displaying resolution toward the domestic and external adversaries of People's Poland. Only a program genuinely accepted by society can help us to stop our retreat.

But is the party capable of that in its present condition? Is everyone in this hall ready to perform the very difficult operation of regenerating the party?

We know that the answer is no. In order to lead the renewal of the state and society, the party has begun to renew itself. Most party members know that the party's renewal is the starting point for the party to regain its credibility. But we should keep in mind that renewal of every political force stipulates a close connection between programmatic renewal and cadres renewal. That is because power is not merely an idea in the name of which government is performed; power also means a link between specific people and the material structures and privileges of power.

This process of changing the guard is under way but it is too slow. I think that many of us should realize that we can best support the party by handing over our functions and posts to other comrades who, in the eyes of society, are not stained by the errors attached to us, which we are overcoming with such difficulties.

It is not true that if some of us withdraw from the frontline position, the party will have surrendered. The party is worth more than all of us here together. The party con consists above all of all its basic organizations and its is above all with these organizations that the Central Committee should begin a dialogue and respond to what is agitating them.

Let us leave this plenum with a single line of action and with a single program that will restore our credibility within our party ranks and that will make all our people, including our adversaries realize that the party is unchangeably the only mighty force with political responsibility--a force that is the backbone of our state's political resolution. Only then will we rekindle our people's imagination with the help of our program.

We have grown out of the mainstream of Poland's history. We, the party, bear the responsibility for socialism in Poland.

Ney on Congress, Tasks

AU111835 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Dec 80 p 6

[Speech by Roman Ney, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and rector of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Krakow, at the 1 December session of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum]

[Text] The extensive discussion continuing in the party is bring constructive conclusions about the future with increasing frequency. [paragraph continues]

They are mainly suggestions about what is to be done and how to get out of the political and economic crisis as soon as possible. In that discussion basic organizations very frequently refer to the decisions of the sixth plenum. They also indicate the positive role of various decisions adopted by the party leadership, party echelons and the government on the basis of the sixth party plenum decisions.

On the other hand, however, basic party organizations have been criticizing the slowness in implementing those decisions and the excessively long process of preparing specific solutions. The need is also evident to rapidly adopt the 3-Year Plan for economic stabilization and for curbing some unfavorable tendencies in agriculture and management.

The discussions have generally been voicing the need to convene the ninth extraordinary party congress. The decisions adopted by the present plenum on the basis of the first secretary's report will meet the expectations of the wide circles of party members. Preparations for the party congress, that should actively motivate the Central Committee, will be made in a difficult political situation, in constant political clashes with the antisocialist opposition and under conditions of a significant dissolution in the party itself.

The precongress campaign should result in our party's increased efficiency against the background of a specific socioeconomic program. That program should be worked out by all our country's forces who believe in developing socialist democracy and are willing to act to develop the state with the inspiration and under the guidance of the party. However, while guiding the campaign, the party must take upon itself the main burden of obligations, because this is an issue that concerns us all. It is our party's duty and mission.

The congress preparations must also be a school for the party itself, to further develop Marxist-Leninist ideology. In the precongress campaign, the development of internal party democracy should consolidate our ranks and expand aktivs.

Use must be made of the conclusions reached in preparation for the eighth congress and then disregarded and overlooked by the leadership of that time. A significant part of those proposals came later from outside our party. The whole party regards the ninth congress as an enormous opportunity and the utmost must be done to use that opportunity properly and in the best way possible.

The need for more effective use of scientific and technical achievements is one of the fundamental elements in our activity program for the precongress campaign. In this respect success will largely depend on our ability to combine the effort of the workers class with the broad intellectual aspirations of our science. A great deal has been done in that sphere, particularly in the first half of the seventies, but the later social and economic deformations caused much harm to this sector. Science and technology may rightfully feel sorry that, as a result of, among other things. the wrong license policy, year in and year out they were pushed away from work on socioeconomic solutions.

I am convinced that under these present complex conditions there is a chance and pressing need, with our party's inspiration, to better utilize our own scientific and technical solutions. The initiative of the party will be welcome in scientific circles. There is a pressing need for the principles of a new scientific policy adapted to the present conditions and to the state of our science that has already reached the European level in many fields. Control over science, practiced all over the world, must now be exerted not only by means of planning and management, but also by means of fostering various forms of self-government among scientists.

An important role in this field belongs to the Polish Academy of Sciences and to the senates of higher schools. Some rules for that self-government should be set forth in new acts on higher education, the Polish Academy of Sciences, branch institutes, and in the act on scientific degrees and titles. On the initiative of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and with the support of university circles, work has already begun on the new act concerning higher schools.

It is also increasingly urgent to verify opinions about the state plan for scientific research in such a way as to make that plan finance specific research programs to a larger extent and not scientific institutions, as is the case now. Here we have to work with the classic phenomenon of dissassociation between practice and theory.

While working on a management model, it is also necessary to carefully examine various proposals concerning improving the organization of science, as well as the role and scope of a state organ responsible for developing research work and applying the results in practice. It must be a system linked with the new economic principles. There is pressing need to increase the role of social science and its actual impact on the country's development and to more fully develop Marxist-Leninist theory. Much more emphasis must be laid on developing fundamental research that provides a basis not only for scientific development, but also for modern construction and technology of importance.

A new attitude must also be taken to the role of expert evidence and scientific opinion as a basis to guide the country's socioeconomic life. In this field we lack good and substantiated traditions. Expert evidence must be open, provided in advance and with alternatives. There is also a need for a collective expert in the shape of a state institution. Expert evidence is to be supplied at the order of the party making the decision and should be taken into consideration by the customer even if it is unfavorable for him.

Science must be sufficiently respected to be free to generalize and to formulate rules. In their activity the Central Committee and the government must rely, to a larger extent than up to now, on scientific opinions and papers. Scientific advice will be particularly important in verifying conditions for the country's future economic development.

PZPR MEMBER ON MISTRUST IN PARTY, GOVERNMENT

AU111258 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Dec 80 pp 1,2

[Jerzy Wojcik report: "Who is Afraid of Changes?"]

[Excerpt] Not long ago we received a letter from a ZYCIE WARSZAWY reader--Sylwester Zintala, who is worker of the year for 1980 and a member of the party organization in the FSO-Zelmot plant. The letter states among other things:

"The appeals for better and more productive work, for the trade unions' mutual collaboration and for cooperation between trade unions and party organizations in enterprises will be useless until the working people begin to trust the party and the government. There has been a lack of such trust up to now and this is precisely the reason why appeals are useless and why our people are unable to reach unity and calm down. Despite officials' statements in the press, radio and television, the registration of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity has not settled everything as yet. The sharp and justly bitter statements addressed to the party by the Solidarity functionaries are being directed in factories not only at the central authorities, but also at every party member. These statements are winning general approval of most workforces and place all party organizations in a difficult position, one in whch aktivists continue to resign their posts and members to return their party cards.

"We, the rank and file party members and grassroots aktivists, are being accused of a lack of courage and resolution in implementing the process of renewal. The cases of insults being hurled at party members are numerous. Individual groups of workers are divided by antipathy and even hostility. This process has been in disturbing ascendance in recent months. The promises made to society that a program to improve the economic situation would be drawn up and the assurances that the party would be purged, carry conviction with no one. As in previous years, words are not being matched by deeds. . . .

"In the Central Committee and voivodship committees certain pressure groups are active that are not allowing complete implementation of the renewal process. These people expect that small concessions will appease our society and that they will remain a power elite."

We have forwarded this letter, the full length of which we have not been able to publish, to the party leadership.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD112312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Today's session of the Council of Ministers reviewed the national socioeconomic plant draft for the coming year. The main precept of the plan is to ensure conditions for protecting the populations' standard of living and shaping a social policy corresponding to social needs, including the matters contained in the agreements reached. This concerns an increase in people's incomes, market supplies, resources for improving the health service, welfare, education, culture and housing construction. The plan for 1981 is to be the first stage of the 3-year program of returning economic stabilization and solving existing difficulties.

It is planned to continue work on sorting out of investments [porzadkowanie inwestycji] and transforming the structure of industrial production in order to increase means of consumption and to ensure stimulation of development factors in the agriculture and food processing industry. Of key importance for realizing the 1981 plan will be the essential level of extraction and production of fundamental raw and other materials and increasing exports.

At today's session the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the development of Zakopand [mountain resort] and Tatry Parish in 1981-90 and examined the results of the review of administration construction [budownictwo administracyjne] submitted by commission which was constituted to prepare such a report.

The Council of Ministers also decided to decrease by 25 percent the numbers of cars (?paid for) out of the state budget which are at the disposal of administration and cooperative, social and political organizations.

MORE COAL ALLOCATED FOR DOMESTIC GENERATORS

LD112134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Katowice that a decision has been taken to allocate extra quantities of coal for the national power generating industry. This month, in spite of underimplementation of the plan by the mining industry which is supplying the national economy with about 580,000 tons of coal in each 24 hour period, the power stations will receive an additional 600,000 tons of fuel at the cost of cutting down exports. According to information gained from the coal distribution board in Katowice, deliveries to the power industry now have priority. People have been appointed at the mines to be responsible for the efficient dispatch of coal, mainly to the Kozienice power station and power stations of the southern region.

DOCUMENTARY ON GDANSK EVENTS 'WASTED' OPPORTUNITY

LD111422 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 12 Dec 80

["Film of Wasted Opportunities"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec (PAP)--The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI calls a documentary Workers 1980 about the events that took place in Gdansk in the last decade of August 1980 a film of wasted opportunities.

Making the reproach that the film does not present the most important fact, the difficult birth of the agreement on the new independent and self-governing trade unions, the paper wrote that the film creates an impression as if it were important to settle accounts with the administration of justice, censorship and the security apparatus rather than to present a full list of the workers' demands. "Do not the makers of the film present in a false way the situation in Gdansk in August 1980 by furnishing it with a big load of political controversies? Do not they fan up an atmosphere of tension instead of expressing the desire for such crises to disappear once and for all from Poland's life?" the paper asked.

"After all, a completely different question is most important nowadays: a common concern for the correct and socialist line of renewal and democratization of public life. There are many issues, at least turning the solidarity of resistance into the solidarity of work and creation, whose solution may rally and unite all the Poles," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

YOUTH DAILY URGES RESPONSIBILITY IN TU MOVEMENT

LD111440 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec (PAP)--"The statement contained in the agreements of inter-factory strike committees with government commissions, the contents of the statutes of the unions registered so far, including the statute of the Solidarnosc trade union group (together with its annex) enable one to assume that the principle of the unity of the long-range goal will be reflected in relations between the independent trade unions and the state," the Polish youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote today. "For objective reasons, neither the trade unions nor the state can have any other goals than the implementation of the interests of the working people. A dispute could take place only when the independent union movement was overcome by anti-socialist or dissentious elements treating trade unions in an irresponsible manner.

"The latest period has shown that these are real dangers. The attempts to dominate the labour movement by anti-socialist groups have been growing. Trade union activists include people who do not refrain from (?political) demagogy and taking (?obstructive stands).

The paper went on to say: "The phenomena now taking place in the Polish union movement and the stand on them adopted by the PUWP leadership provide an opportunity for the relations between the party and the trade unions to be closer than previously to the Leninist concept of the party's cooperation with the trade union movement and for the activity of the trade union movement to be more in keeping with the Leninist idea of this movement than ever before.

"Finally, everything will depend on whether the views marked by responsibility for the issues of the working people and Poland get the upper hand in the labour movement. A lot will also depend on the ability of the party and the independent unions to find such institutional solutions to skillfully make the new unions part of the socio-eocnomic system in People's Poland," SZTANDAR MLODYCH said.

DER SPIEGEL CITED ON STATE-TU 'CONFRONTATION'

AU111325 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Dec 80 p 2

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "'Solidarity' as Mr Walc Sees It"]

[Text] Mr Jan Walc, a Polish citizen, published in the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL an article on the activity of the so-called intervention bureaus set up by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity.

These bureaus gather complaints and claims from various wronged petitioners against state officials and party functionaries. These complaints and claims "are to become a dangerous weapon in the hands of trade union functionaries," Mr Walc asserts. The DER SPIEGEL editorial board billed him as a worker of the Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee KOR and coauthor of the "White Book on Violations of Human Rights in Poland."

A weapon against whom? Mr Walc is quite clear about it, because the common denominator of those most varied complaints and claims is "the state power apparatus, against which the people visiting the intervention bureaus of the NSZZ Solidarity expect assistance."

This is how an intervention bureau dealt with a specific case cited by Mr Walc. The case concerned a locksmith from Katowice who complained that he would be put on trial for allegedly threatening a colleague. He was accused of making such threats by his superior whom he, the locksmith, had accused of thievery.

"The intervention bureau advised the locksmith to put all details of the case in writing and send this to the Supreme Chamber of Control in Warsaw, which, in keeping with a recent Sejm resolution, should be only too keen to deal with such affairs...."

The locksmith took that advice and was successful: "The intervention bureau did not have to intervene...."

But against whom did that locksmith need assistance? Against the state power apparatus, a representative organ of which is the Supreme Chamber of Control, which is subordinate to the Sejm? Or only against the thieving superior--a manager who was effectively supported by the clerks in his service?

Of course, these questions are theoretical. Violations of legality, abuse of powers, bribery and cliquishness harm not only individual citizens but also always the interests of all the people, who are represented by that very state power apparatus. There are officials who abuse state power but there are also in our state specialized bodies appointed to particularly guard legality, and the Supreme Chamber of Control is the top body in this regard. The renewal of our sociopolitical life must involve efforts to restore the efficiency of all state bodies and social organizations in the area of their proper tasks and powers. It must not involve efforts to replace the state power apparatus with, for example, trade unions. In no case can that renewal allow any efforts whatever against the state power apparatus.

But in his article, Mr Walc tries to prove that although "it is not the task of trade unions--as their spokesmen constantly reaffirm--to deal with legality, in its future activities Solidarity will not be able to ignore the issues of legality" or the other issues that are the exclusive competence of the people's state. Walc views the new trade unions as a force that is directed against the state power apparatus which is expected to protect citizens against this apparatus.

We would not mention the DER SPIEGEL formulations if we could assume that they represent merely unfortunate stylistic phraseology or erroneous terms. Unfortunately, the entire substance of the article in question and, especially, the events of the past few weeks, show that Jan Walc said exactly what he wanted to say and that he is not at all alone in his vision of the trade unions as a force directed against the state power apparatus and the socialist state. The thing is that there is and can be no place in the Polish People's Republic for the legal activities of such a force. This is precisely the reason why the Gdansk agreement includes the relevant reservations, which are contained in the annex to the statutes of the NSZZ Solidarity. That is why one of the leaders of Solidarity--Lech Walesa--firmly declared himself for leaving issues that are outside trade union activities to the "state authorities and not to the trade unions." Walc even mentioned that statement, saying that it was "somewhat vague."

As for us, we do not at all think that the trade unions should not have a say about the issues of protecting legality. On the contrary, it is their most sacred duty to participate in a most active manner in efforts to combat thievery, bribery, cliquishness and all other violations of the law. [paragraph continues]

This is because trade unions, including of course Solidarity, may and should--as tools of social control--be an irreplaceable partner who backs up the relevant state authorities in such efforts. In what specific manner? Even in the manner of the Solidarity intervention bureau that helped the locksmith cited by Walc by telling him to go to the Supreme Chamber of Control, which was a competent body in his case....

In any case--we say this once again--no trade union and no legal organization whatever in our country is allowed to pursue tasks that are directed against the state power apparatus.

Perhaps someone will accuse me of devoting time to an argument with an article that no doubt very few Polish readers will see, but, as I have already mentioned, Mr Walc is not at all alone in his views on the role of Solidarity. No doubt his views are shared by those "certain Solidarity people and organizations" that, as the Politburo report read by Comrade S. Kania at the seventh PZPR plenum stated, "overstep the statutory limits of their activities as trade unions...." They do this in a way that constitutes "a violation of the law and a usurpation of attributes that belong to the state power apparatus alone. Everyone knows there is not and cannot be dual power in any state, ours included...."

Writing about the concept of the new trade unions as a force that counterbalances the state power apparatus--a concept that was put forward also in Mr Jan Walc's article in DER SPIEGEL--we share the hope expressed by the Politburo in its seventh PZPR plenum report that "the majority of Solidarity functionaries, members and sympathizers has nothing to do with that dangerous tendency and... will not go in that direction...."

TRYBUNA LUDU ON DIFFICULTIES WITH SOLIDARITY UNION

AU120947 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Dec 80 p 7

[Zbigniew Lakomski article: "The Need for Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] Soon a month will have elapsed since the Supreme Court approved the statutes of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union (NSZZ) Solidarity. Our people heaved a sign of relief and accepted this fact as a promise that moods will be stabilized and the social contract that created foundations for cooperation among all Poles in the renewal of our republic and prospects for overcoming our country's crisis will be legalized. Let us recall that at that time agreement was reached on the socialist platform of that renewal.

What we call renewal of our political, social and economic life has now become an irreversible process, which is rapid, but perhaps not rapid enough as far as general expectations are concerned. We have created a platform for a partnerlike dialogue and cooperation between the power apparatus and the broadly conceived trade union movement. This dialogue and cooperation is not always and not everywhere smooth and easy. The ensuing difficulties are still being eliminated more often with the help of the patience shown by the authorities than with the help of understanding on the part of representatives of trade unions and workforces, although individual representatives of the National Coordinating Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity are displaying attitudes worthy of praise. Let us be candid about that.

It is possible to understand the motives that induce workers to think about striking: There are still many unsettled wage and social issues. However, it is another question whether it is rational under the present economic conditions that the settlement of those issues--everyone agrees that they must be settled--should be accelerated by strikes, by growing demands or by ever increasing wage claims. I repeat, it is possible to understand.

However, it is certainly necessary to resolutely and ruthlessly protest against transforming the right to strike into blackmail and against resorting to strikes when submitting political demands. The strikes that spill out beyond the boundaries of factories and concern more than wage, social, welfare and living problems become a political activity and not a workers' protest. [paragraph continues]

We should bear in mind that attempts have been made in our country to strike in order to force decisions that have nothing in common with trade union activities, including decisions on replacing local political and administrative authorities. In addition, such attempts go hand in hand with efforts to incite the broadest sections of society, while much energy is wasted on various actions to propagate leaflets that very often "sell" political contents. In such situations people forget about the principles of democracy, legality, commonsense and the need for responsibility for deeds and words.

There are many positive examples showing that the hopes placed in Solidarity are fulfilled whenever Solidarity organizations concentrate on the tasks which the Solidarity trade union was set up to implement--whenever these organizations pay attention to solving the manpower and production issues in their factories and whenever they cooperate with factory managers and branch trade unions. Unfortunately, many--too many--Solidarity members, including a large group of the leaders [lider] of factory and regional organizations, are still unable to understand the nature of their union and their role in it.

Our office receives letters and phone calls every day about some Solidarity members' aggressive attitudes toward those who have not joined Solidarity. We note the statements made by various people who think that the Solidarity badge pinned on their lapels entitle them to show superiority and even--unfortunately--brutality toward those who do not wear such badges and to make apodictic statements on any issue whatever--statements from the position of strength, which is often imagined strength because it is not based on the approval of the entire organization and on its workers backbone.

We and Solidarity members should realize at last that the workers' backbone in many cases has been penetrated by the people for whom work is the last of their pleasures and that these people include those who have already been singled out semiofficially or officially as shirkers. They are most vociferous and attack above all their superiors--from the foreman through the director. They also attack those of their colleague who appeal for honest and productive performance.

They also include politicos-to-be who, professing the slogans that far exceed the original aims of the NSZZ Solidarity, seek political confrontation, the consequences of which they most often do not realize.

Finally, behind Solidarity, there is a small group of experienced players who, in keeping with a previously worked out strategy and tactic, are dreaming about exploiting trade unionism for their political aims.

Someone may tell me that the members of the National Coordinating Committee of Solidarity have several times renounced those extremist elements and that they have several times eliminated tensions connected with strikes. This is true and they should be praised for it. But is that enough? Is it not better to prevent tensions than to eliminate them?

Representatives of the highest authority of the new trade unions often give willing interviews to domestic and foreign newsmen. Perhaps I am mistaken, but I have never come across an interview that would clearly and openly condemn irresponsible attitudes and the people who violate the statutes for reasons conflicting with the interests of Solidarity. I have never come across information that such people have been taken to account.

Elections of authorities are now taking place in Solidarity. Let us hope that a discussion on the aforementioned issues will develop within the trade union during these elections and that the workers trade union movement will be able to reject whatever harms it, society and the country.

VETERINARY WORKERS SIGN AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

LD121104 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] An agreement was signed last night in Szczecin between the commission of the Ministry of Agriculture led by Henryk Buerczyk, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, and the all-Polish Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Veterinary Workers led by Dr Wojciech (Stazynski).

The agreement covers, among other things, the working out of normative acts on protecting animal health, sanitary-veterinary supervision and the uniform state veterinary service, and the working out of the charter of rights and duties of workers in the veterinary service. The agreement also provides for expanding and modernizing the technical and (?local) base for the treatment of animals, and increased supplies of medicines and veterinary equipment. Much space is occupied in the agreements by problems of wage and social questions.

SOCIALIST STUDENTS CONGRESS OPENS; DEBATES BEGIN

LD112050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The debates at the third congress of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] began in Warsaw today with over 400 delegates participating. This congress is especially important because it is taking place in a difficult sociopolitical and economic situation of the country, when patriotism and a sense of civic responsibility, political maturity, prudence and wisdom--virtues which should characterize the young intelligentsia--are so very important.

The Third SZSP Congress was preceded by an extensive debate in which the 8 years of work of the association were critically appraised, especially the last term of office of its authorities.

The report of the SZSP Presidium, presented by Tadeusz (Pawlik) contained the most important proposals and appraisals of the students circles put forward during the precongress discussions. It was emphasized that the organization wants to define itself as an independent, political union of Polish university students which stands on the basis of the socialist system of values and which wants to speak also on matters important to the nation and the state.

It was pointed out in the discussion that in the reformed higher educational establishments there must be scope for independent students' unions and university self-government organizations, as well as for the ideological-political, Socialist Union of Polish Students. We have to work out forms of political work--it was stated--so that the union is treated on the same basis as other political organizations because it is impossible to restrict the work of students' organizations exclusively to deal with social, cultural and tourist matters.

There is an urgent need to solve the problem of employment of graduates of higher educational establishments, to improve health servicer for students and to improve the social and didactic base in the establishments.

Changes in the statutes were demanded in the direction of increasing the prerogative of the union's auditing organs in order to enable them to really carry out control over the work of the organization.

The debates of the congress will last 3 days.

Ney Address to Congress

LD120034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The (?third) congress of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] opened in Warsaw today. It is being attended by 400 delegates from all academic centers of Poland and the meeting will last 3 days.

Roman Ney, deputy Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, spoke to the delegates, stressing that the congress is taking place in the period when the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee has defined party tasks in the struggle for the socialist renewal of all social life of the country and stated that there should be no lack of student youth in the ranks of people who stand on the (?foundations of the development of socialist democracy).

Ideological committment, enthusiasm and patriotism today are a priceless treasure which must not be wasted in pointless emotions and arguments.

PARTY AKTIV MEETINGS HELD ON PLENUM DECISIONS

LD112122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] At party aktiv conferences which are taking place in the country and at meetings in different social and professional circles, the program for party work resulting from the decisions of the seventh Central Committee plenum is being discussed. Participants in these meetings express agreed opinions that the fundamental condition for overcoming the crisis and for ensuring the socialist nature of the renewal of life lies in strengthening the party's leading role in the nation. They advocate continuing the renewal process for unifiying all patriotic forces for solving the social and economic problems. The most important problem is to ensure a normal rhythm of work and better use of production potential.

The main theme of the discussion taking place today among the voivodship party aktiv in Gdansk is the problem of consolidating the party. Participants in the meeting decided that resorating a normal work rhythm is possible only in conditions of internal calm, discipline and cooperation.

Party conferences devoted to implementing the decisions of the seventh Central Committee plenum have ended in all the military regions and the different corps of the armed forces. Party commissions of the Air Force in Poznan have recently held such a conference and also at the Military Technical Academy in Warsaw. At all these meetings full support was expressed by the military for the party leadership in consolidating the socialist state.

At the party meeting of two regional committees of the inhabitants of Siedlce a resolution was approved which reads in part: We are in full solidarity with the decisions of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum and we believe that they will contribute to restoring stability in our country and of the party's authority and will help to overcome the difficulties which have arisen in the socioeconomic sphere.

Barcikowski, Fiszbach in Gdansk

LD112028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The tasks resulting from the resolutions of the seventh plenum of PZPR Central Committee were discussed today at the voivodship conference of the party aktiv in Gdansk.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the conference. Chairing the meeting was Tadeusz Fiszbach, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the voivoship committee in Gdansk. The main trend of the discussion concerned problems of consolidating the party. Much attention was devoted to economic matters. It was noted that restoring a normal rhythm of work at all enterprises is possible only in conditions of calm, order, and discipline.

ELBLAG PARTY ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD112022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Tasks of party organizations following the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum were the subject of plenary sessions of the party voivodship committees in Elblag and Zamosc. At the plenum in Elblag, following the resignation of Antoni Polowniak, Jerzy Prusiecki has been elected first secretary of the party voivdoship committee. He has been a secretary of the party voivodship committee.

VOIVODSHIP PEOPLES' COUNCILS MEET; CHOOSE OFFICIALS

LD110258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Sessions of voivodship peoples' councils took place yesterday in Ciechanow, Biala Podlaska, Kielce, Konin, Leszno, Slupsk and Szczecin. The implementation of socioeconomic tasks for the 11 months of this year were discussed, as well as proposals and demands put forward by the workforces of enterprises, along with agricultural problems and the development of crafts.

Zdzislaw Lupinski, until now chairman of the voivodship Peoples' Council in Ciechanow, submitted his resignation from the post and Daniela Liberacka, director of an educational advice center in Plonsk, was elected in his place.

During the session of the voivodship Peoples' Council in Biala Podlaska, Ryszard Socha, until now chairman of the council, who was at the same time first secretary of the voivodship party committee, submitted his resignation from the post of the chairmanship of the voivodship peoples' council. In an open election, councillors refused to accept this resignation.

In Kielce, Ryszard Zbruga was elected chairman of the voivodship peoples' council, replacing Witold Gadomski.

During the session in Konin, the councillors refused to accept a written request from Andrzej Borkowski asking to be released from the posts of chairman of the voivodship peoples' council and councillor.

But on the motion of a representative of the body of seniors, councillors dismissed him, at the same time depriving him of the mandate of a councillor.

Zenon Jakubowski was elected as the new chairman.

In Leszno, the present chairman of the voivodship peoples' council and first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Mieczyslaw Solecki, requested that he be released from this function. The council agreed to his request and in a secret election Edmund Skoczylas was elected the new chairman.

During the session of the voivodship Peoples' Council in Slupsk, Zbigniew Glowacki submitted his resignation from the function of chairman. Jerzy Miecznikowski has been elected the new chairman.

In Szczecin, too, in connection with the resignation of Janusz Brych from the post of chairman of the voivodship peoples' council, councillors elected to the post the well-known social and party activist of the Szczecin area, Edward Kniopek.

More on Kielce, Ciechanow

LD101758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Sessions of the voivodship peoples' councils were held today in Kielce and Ciechanow. In Kielce, the main topic of discussion was the assessment of the development of services for the population and the development of handicrafts in the past 5 years. Witold Gadomski, first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Kielce submitted his resignation from the post of chairman of the voivodship peoples' council. Ryszard Zbruga has been elected the new chairman. He is a nonparty economic activist and chief director of a Kielce industrial construction enterprise.

In Ciechanow, councillors assessed the implementation of the socioeconomic plan in the voivodship during the past 11 months and discussed the plan for next year. Daniela Liberacka has been elected new chairman of the voivodship peoples' council. He is a ZSL activist and director of an advisory center in Plonsk.

Details of Konin Session

LD121204 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1550 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] A session of the voivodship peoples' council was held yesterday in Konin. The councillors discussed important matters concerning the life of society. The state of security and public order in the voivodship was also assessed and progress in the fulfillment of the socioeconomic plan was presented. The realization of proposals and demands submitted by the workforces was discussed.

During the session a new chairman of the peoples' council was elected. The president chairman, Andrzej Borkowski, offered his resignation. It was not accepted by the councillors they decided to release Andrzej Borkowski from his functions. Only one candidate, Zenon Jakubowiak, deputy director of the factory of equipment for opencast mining, public figure, councillor and nonparty man, was proposed. During open voting he was unanimously elected new chairman of the voivodship peoples' council.

ZSL MEETING URGES LAND SALES TO PRIVATE FARMERS

LD102130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The party voivodship committee and the ZSL Voivodship Committee held a joint plenary meeting in Pila today to discuss the ways of activating social and production life in rural areas in the light of the stand taken by the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee on the issue of key problems of farm policy, agriculture and the food sector. Those who took part in the discussion pointed to the need for rational land management and for more sales of farm land to private farmers, especially those who have obtained best production results. The discussions were attended by Jerzy Wojtecki, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Tadeusz Maj, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD120500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Recently the minister of the chemical industry, Henryk Pruchniewicz, spent a few days in Moscow. His talks with the Soviet minister of the chemical industry and the minister of mineral fertilizers dealt with deepening and strengthening bilateral cooperation, with special consideration for coproduction and specialization, as well as mutual deliveries of chemical products up to 1985.

TRADE, COOPERATION WITH SOVIET UNION REPORTED

LD112346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Data concerning the foreign trade of the Soviet Union has been published in Moscow. It is estimated that in the years 1976-80 the value of Soviet-Polish goods turnover will total about R34 billion, which is R6 billion more than the 5-year agreement provided. In Polish exports to the Soviet Union the share of machines amounts to about 52 percent and in imports about 40 percent. About 58 percent of Polish imports from the Soviet Union consists of materials and raw materials. This year Poland purchased, among other things, more than 13 million tons of Soviet oil, more than 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 9 million tons of iron ore, 116,000 tons of pulp and 111,000 tons of cotton.

Soviet deliveries cover 100 percent of Polish imports of natural gas, 77 percent of oil imports, 72 percent of iron ore and 70 percent of cotton imports. Specialization and cooperation in production between Poland and the Soviet Union embraces, among other things, the motor, aviation, electronics, construction and road building machines industries. At the same time Poland, within the framework of CEMA, participates in developing the fuel, raw material and power complex in the Soviet Union.

The extent of Soviet aid to Poland this year, together with credits and additional supplies of certain industrial and food articles, will total $690 million; next year, $1.3 billion.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS TO HELP EXTINGUISH GAS FIRE

LD112012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Summary] Fire-fighting action is going on at the site of a natural gas explosion in Karlin, Koszalin Voivodship. Today Jerzy Malara, deputy minister of mining, took charge of operations. At present there is no hope of quickly extinguishing the fire. Work has now been joined by the army, as well as the fire brigade and specialists from scientific institutes. A group of specialists from the Soviet Union has also arrived at the site. Tomorrow specialists from Hungary are expected.

WOJTECKI ADDRESSES AUSTRIAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU111745 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 11 Dec 80 p 4

[Report on speech delivered by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jerzy Wojtecki at the 24th congress of the Austrian Communist Party (KPOE) in Vienna on 7 December 1980]

[Text] Jerzy Wojtecki greeted the party congress on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee. He confirmed the Polish communists' solidarity with the KPOE's struggle for social progress and for strengthening detente.

In his speech, Wojtecki dealt with the current situation in his country. The problems are a result of the mistakes and the inconsistency in implementing the country's development policy adopted in the early 1970's. This policy, he said, was basically correct and has brought many positive changes, but in its implementation mistakes were made and growing contradictions were not recognized in time.

This led to disharmony in the economy, and discontent with the situation manifested itself in a strike wave. The PZPR Central Committee has decided to make changes in the party leadership and has mapped out a way to overcome the crisis and establish foundations for the country's further development, Wojtecki continued. The adopted policy is essentially designed to overcome the deformations, to return to the Leninist norms of party work and to develop socialist democracy.

This policy leads to a consolidation of the societal basis of socialism, Wojtecki said. It is being implemented, not without difficulties, in a complicated situation. Great attention is being paid to the transformation of the trade union movement. New trade unions are founded on the basis of recognition of the leading role of the party and the indisputability of socialist social system. It is the recognition of those principles on which, according to Wojtecki, the further socialist development of the country is based.

In this reform process forces opposed to socialism are also trying to join, Wojtecki stressed. They are seeking to call in question Poland's socialist achievements and its social system. Against these forces, a resolute struggle is being waged.

Wojtecki stressed the Polish communists' conviction that the Polish workers class and the Polish people, under the leadership of the PZPR, can overcome the crisis and can ensure further development along a socialist road. The PZPR is at present concentrating on mobilizing its ranks on the basis of the adopted program and on regaining the confidence of the people and especially of the workers class. In these difficult moments, the PZPR has been shown great understanding and has been given fraternal aid by the fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

ZASTANY SPEAKS AT SAN MARINO PARTY CONGRESS

LD111609 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 8 Dec 80 p 7

["G.P.T." report: "Echo of Polish Events at San Marino Communist Party (PCS) Congress"]

[Excerpt] San Marino--"In Poland we are experiencing a time of great changes which began in the wake of the workers' mass protest over the continually deteriorating living conditions and over the errors and distortions of government methods as well as the previous party leadership's violation of Leninist principles concerning links with the masses."

This decidedly tough approach in condemning the past become somewhat diluted, in the remarks made by Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Central Committee member Wladyslw Zastany, into a degree of catuion when talking about the prospects. His was certainly the most eagerly awaited speech here in San Marino, which over the past 2 days has become a miniature international observatory, partly because of the presence of foreign delegations at this 10th San Marino Communist Party [PCS] Congress--the most eagerly awaited, that is, apart from the speech by CPSU International Relations Department chief Vadim Zagladin.

The new Polish communist party leadership, Zastany said in essence, began with Kania a process of regeneration within the party, a more thorough quest for the causes of the present difficulties. At the same time it is trying to establish new links with the workers. This process, therefore, is aimed not only at political situations, the Polish leader was keen to stress, adding that "we want to resolve the difficulties that have emerged on the road to our development through an effort by the party and the entire people, who see their own future in the development of a socialist Poland."

He made no reference to apprehensions regarding possible outside interventions in the Polish situation: In this connection Comrade Zastany simply said that his party attached great importance to strengthening ties between Poland and the other socialist community countries and to developing the multifarious and fraternal relations with the CPSU and the Soviet Union itself. On the question of detente he said: "We are in favor of building confidence among the peoples and states on the basis of mutually accepted principles and agreement between partners."

ITALIAN COMMUNIST RUBBI MEETS WITH WOJTASZEK

LD111633 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Rubbi in Warsaw for PCI-Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Talks"]

[Text] Rome--Within the framework of relations of cooperation between the two parties PCI Central Committee member and foreign section chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi visited Warsaw from 4 through 6 December at the PZPR Central Committee's invitation. During his stay in the Polish capital Comrade Rubbi was received by Emil Wojtaszek, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and Secretariat and international affairs chief with whom he had a lengthy and cordial conversation. Comrade Rubbi also had a series of talks with PZPR Central Committee member and Foreign Affairs Department Director Comrade Waclaw Piatkowski and Foreign Affairs Department Deputy Director Comrade Krzysztof Ostrowski and met with Central Committee member Comrade Ryszard Wojna. During these conversations an exchange of information took place on the situation in the respective countries and on both parties' activities. In particular, the Polish comrades presented a lengthy report on the current events in their country and on the proceedings and conclusions of the recent seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum.

BRIEFS

CONTRIBUTION FOR GDANSK MONUMENTS--The Coordinating Commission of the industrial trade unions has decided to transfer Z100,000 each for the construction of monuments to the workers who died in December 1970 in Gdansk and Gdynia. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 2 Dec 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU111954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 11 President Nicolae Ceausescu was called on by the delegation of All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, chairman of the federation, now on a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council.

Ni Zhifu conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly salute and most cordial wishes in behalf of Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying and Deng Xiaoping. He highly assessed the results of the Romanian people in the construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying and Deng Xiaoping be conveyed his friendly salute and best wishes.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction that the good relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of China, between Romania and the People's China developed at a sustained pace. At the same time the talk brought to the fore the joint wish to continuously expand and deepen the fruitful Romanian-Chinese collaboration in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural domains as well as in other domains of activity. In this framework the sides have highlighted the importance of intensifying the ties between the Romanian and the Chinese working class, between the trade union organizations of the two countries.

During the interview the sides also tackled topical problems of the international political life, stressing the need for the peoples to intensify the struggle for diminishing the tensions in the international life, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente and collaboration, for disarmament and security, for liberty, independence and progress. The sides noted that through concerted actions the progressive forces, the working people everywhere could make an important contribution to solving the complex problems of the contemporary world, to the interest of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH MOROCCAN OFFICIAL

AU111959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Dec (AGERPRES)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received on December 11 Abdelhak Tazi, secretary of state for cooperation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation [as received], member of the Moroccan Government, now visiting Romania.

On the occasion, they reviewe .he current stage and the prospects of development of the relations on multiple planes between Romania and Morocco. Both parties expressed satisfacion at the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two states.

Views were also exchanged on current international aspects and the mutual wish was highlighted to strengthen the collaboration between the two countries in the international arena.

The same day the guest had interviews at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and at the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH SUDAN'S SULAYMAN

AU111945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Dec (AGERPRES)--On Thursday, December 11, Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of finance had an interview with Badr ad-Din Sulaymen, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Sudanese Socialist Union, minister of state for finance and national economy of Sudan, leader of his country's delegation to the 5th session of Romanian-Sudanese joint political commission and to the 6th session of the Romanian-Sudanese Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation.

During the interview they discussed problems concerning the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes, the intensification of the economic cooperation between the two countries, including also the banking-financial domain. The Sudanese guest also met with Aneta Spornic, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of education and instruction.

On this occasion examined were the Romanian-Sudanese relations in learning and education and the wish to expand the bilateral cooperation in this field was highlighted.

ARMY HIGHER POLITICAL COUNCIL MEETS 11 DEC

AU111943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Dec (AGERPRES)--A plenary meeting of the Higher Political Council of the Romanian Army took place on December 11.

The participants in the plenary meeting, which was attended by Major-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, analyzed the ways of action for enhancing the role of the party bodies and organizations in the life of the units and commands, with a view to firmly passing to a new quality in the entire military activity, to increasing, on this basis, the combat capacity of the units and big units.

BRIEFS

URUGUAY BANKING OFFICIAL--Bucharest, 28 Nov (AGERPRES)--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received on November 28 Carlos Martin, vice-president of the Central Bank of Uruguay, now visiting Romania. On the occasion, they discussed aspects of expanded economic-financial collaboration between Romania and Uruguay. They expressed the wish to intensify and diversify the cooperation on multiple planes between the financial-banking institutions in Romania and the Central Bank of Uruguay. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 28 Nov 80 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRG--Bucharest, 28 Nov (AGERPRES)--In concluding the Romanian visit, the delegation of firms, industrialists and businessmen of the Federal Republic of Germany had a fresh meeting on November 28 with experts and executives of industrial centrals of the Ministry of Machine-Building and Foreign Trade Enterprises. On the occasion, Ion Constantinescu, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania, and Arno Dreher, chairman of the Department for Romania of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Federal Republic of Germany, reviewed the results of the visit, and satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the Romanian-West German cooperation in domains of mutual interest. It was also highlighted that during the talks and contacts these days of the West-German industrialists and businessmen, a broad exchange of views was made and new ways and forms were established for the further increase of the bilateral goods exchanges and the development of the economic, industrial and technological cooperation, both bilateral and on third markets. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 28 Nov 80 AU]

LCY OPPOSED TO ANY INTERVENTION IN POLAND

LD111625 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Dec 80 p 16

[Silvio Trevisani dispatch: "Belgrade Repeats: Any Pressure Negative"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade--"Any kind of pressure would only worsen the situation." We were talking about Poland. Our conversation took place at LCY Central Committee headquarters. Our interlocutor stressed that his were personal, not official statements. We will not mention his name, as is the rule and as foreign journalists are often requested: It is normal practice.

[Question] What kind of assessment can be made of the Moscow meeting?

[Answer] Nothing can be said: It is too early. The final communique states that the Polish communists, working class and workers will manage to surmount the difficulties for the sake of the further development of socialism. There have been no military interventions. Brezhnev is in India. This might even be a response to the United States and the West: How can one make an assessment now?

[Question] Was the Yugoslav foreign secretary's statement of Friday afternoon decided on in connection with the Warsaw Pact meeting?

[Answer] No, we knew nothing about it. The LCY Central Committee meeting, which ended on Thursday, discussed Polish events. The Foreign Secretariat prepared the communique that some day on the basis of that discussion.

[Question] A mere coincidence?

[Answer] Yes--and a welcome one, moreover. Because in some situations anything can be helpful. The Yugoslav stance is clear: We are opposed to any kind of interference or intervention. We wanted to reassert this. In any case--returning to the question of a coincidence--the situation seemed much more dangerous 3-4 days ago. So much so that the Moscow communique contains a number of remarks, such as the one I cited at the start, very similar to those that you can read in our document.

POLISH SITUATION VIEWED, 'PEACE' SAID TO 'REIGN'

LD111736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec (TANJUG)--The implementation of the line adopted by the sixth plenary session and the affirmation of this line at the seventh plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee continue to be at the center of attention of the whole of Poland. Peace continues to reign in the country. There are no strikes. All the progressive social forces of Poland are concentrating their energies to enable the country to emerge from the crisis on the basis of the line given and affirmed by the PZPR.

Meetings of party voivodship committees and conferences and meetings of basic party organizations continue to be held throughout the country. Changes in party leaderships, primarily in the party's base, also continue to be made.

At the party meetings, a firm desire is reported to be expressed for resolute opposition to the forces which "are hindering the process of renewal with their conservative activity".

At its sixth and seventh plenary sessions the party proclaimed that the socialist renewal of the social, economic, and political life was the way to continue to build Poland's socialist society on the basis of democratization, strengthening workers' self-management and other forms of socialist activity.

As was stressed, for instance, at the session of the party voivodship committee at Zielona Gora, the essence of the renewal must lie on the line of the true development of socialist democracy, workers' self-management, the reneweal of the trade union and cooperative movements, comprehensive economic reform and the adoption of current and temporary measures aimed at strengthening peace and stability in the country.

In the interest of truth it should also be said that forces which have been described as antisocialist are also active in Poland. In the situation caused by the upheaveal experienced by Poland the activity of such forces was to be expected. The party has made it clearly understood what it thinks about such groups, just as now at the request of the working class of its country and through changes in its own ranks, it is opposing the forces "which want to hinder the process of renewal," in other words the bureaucratic and dogmatic forces in its own ranks.

SMIRNOV, USSR DELEGATION VISIT BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD120030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 11 Dec (TANJUG)--As part of its stay in our country, the delegation of the USSR Council of Ministers led by Leonid Vasilyevich Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today visited the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. There Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council, accompanied by Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in the SFRY, Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, and other figures, had talks about the results of and possibilities for the participation by Bosnia-Hercegovina in the development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Both sides are reported to have noted that cooperation had so far constantly followed an upward line, which provides broad possibilities for the further broadening and promotion of cooperation on long-term foundations. The results of cooperation to date provide real possibilities for its further broadening and promotion, especially in the field of economic cooperation.

It was also noted that both countries are in the stage of preparations for the next 5-year period, which makes it possible to define the extent and forms of economic cooperation in the next period.

BORBA ON ACTIVITIES OF ECONOMIC MISSION IN U.S.

Views on Trade

AU112050 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Dec 80 p 8

[Text] New York--An assembly of the joint SFRY economic mission in the United States was held in New York. The assembly analyzed the economic exchange trends with the United States this year and adopted conclusions on how to promote trade next year.

According to the data provided, in the first three quarters of this year, our overall economic exchange with the United States totaled $1,046 billion, which is in the main on last year's level. However, exports to the United States in that period totaled $284 million, while imports reached the sum of $763 million.

Although the nominal Yugoslav exports increased 3.2 percent and imports 1.3 percent compared with the same period of last year, taking inflation into account, the physical volume of our exports to the United States was reduced in the aforementioned period, judging by all indications, by 10 percent and of imports some 12 percent.

Although imports from the United States consist mostly of machinery, equipment, spare parts and raw materials that are vital for our economy, delegates at the assembly expressed concern over the lagging of U.S imports from our country and pointed to the need to increase them.

All participants at the assembly agreed that the structure of our exports to the United States was inadequate to the capabilities and opportunities of our economy, that the potential of the general scheme of preferential tariffs is being insufficiently used and that much more can be achieved by more organized activity on the U.S. market.

In conclusion, the assembly adopted conclusions in favor of concluding new transactions along the line of joint ventures of long-term cooperation, in favor of increasing and diversifying our exports to the American market and in favor of taking measures aimed at achieving a satisfactory level of competition on the world market.

Joint Council Meeting

AU111920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 80 p 8

[Text] The seventh regular annual meeting, held under the auspices the Yugoslav-American Economic Council, has ended in New York in the presence of over 200 of the most prominent U.S. business representatives, high-ranking officials of the administration and representatives of the Yugoslav economy and government. The basic goal of the meeting was to comprehensively perceive the present situation and to identify new opportunities to develop Yugoslav-American economic cooperation.

The vital elements from which all the discussions proceeded were the facts that the United States is, according to the volume, the fourth largest Yugoslav trade partner, that a significant increase was registered in all aspects of cooperation in recent years and also that the situation this year is far from satisfactory. In the first 9 months of this year, a considerable real reduction of exchanges occurred, while the differenee between exports and imports has increased to Yugoslavia's detriment. In that period, Yugoslavia exported goods to the United States worth $324 million and imports from the United States goods worth $874 million.

However, it was characteristic that in all the discussions, all the U.S. participants, without exception, expressed their confidence in the vitality of the Yugoslav system, in the possibilities of the system and Yugoslav society finding a way out of the difficulties confronting them now and in the real chances for the success of the Yugoslav policy of economic stabilization.

John Moore, president of the important and influential Export-Import Bank; Robert Herzstein, U.S. under secretary for international trade; John Scanlon, deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade and others maintained that basic position at the meeting.

POLITIKA REPORTS CARTER GREETINGS ON REPUBLIC DAY

WA121043 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Numerous foreign statesmen have sent telegrams to the president and Presidency of Yugoslavia on Republic Day, 29 November, expressing cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the constituent peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in forwarding his best wishes on the occasion of the national holiday, emphasizes in particular the American people's admiration for the steadfast way in which Yugoslavia has continued to follow Tito's path. Additionally, the U.S. President points out that the existing extraordinary relations between the two countries are clear evidence of the success of common efforts to broaden understanding and cooperation in all fields. Pleasurably recalling his visit to Yugoslavia, President Carter expresses the conviction that the visit's results have contributed to further strengthening American-Yugoslav relations, which--in the words of the cable--will continue to expand on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

REPORTAGE ON MARKOVIC VISIT TO AUSTRIA CONTINUES

Meeting With Pahr

LD120032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1934 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 11 Dec (TANJUG)--President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr today positively assessed Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation at the international level in the United Nations and, especially, at the Madrid preparatory meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. In their view, such bilateral cooperation springs from good neighbourly relations between the two countries.

The Markovic-Pahr meeting today took place as part of the visit to Austria by an Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation.

Speaking about the realization of the rights of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria, the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia stressed the need for realism on both sides, and also the need for efforts by the Austrian side in order to obtain concrete improvement in this field.

[Words indistinct] said the Austrian foreign minister, that there are things which need improving, and this also refers to the two minorities. Pahr said that the cultures of the minorities make a fruitful contribution to the culture of Austria and are the bridge connecting the two neighbouring countries.

As regards tourism [passage indistinct] of transit roads through the two countries which are also used by other states.

Markovic Assesses Visit

LD120114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2122 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG)--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and head of a parliamentary delegation which was on an official visit to Austria, has given the Yugoslav radio and television a statement highly appraising the results of the visit.

Noting that cooperation between the two parliaments lagged behind other forms of cooperation between the two countries, such as frequent contacts at the government [words indistinct] Markovic stated that the visit has filled a gap in bilateral Austrian-Yugoslav relations. However, the two countries' parliaments have also up to now cooperated very closely within the framework of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

"We proceeded from the standpoint and assessment that our relations, which have been on the ascent especially over the past two years, have a wider regional significance, and also significance to Europe and to international relations in the world," said Markovic in connection with his talks with Austrian officials.

In a reference to what he described as "a highly developed Austrian-Yugoslav cooperation in the international field, where the two countries often proceed from close or identical views", Markovic pointed out that "neutral Austria and non-aligned Yugoslavia are very active in Europe". They "cooperate in the struggle for detente and for the implementation of the spirit and essence of the Helsinki Final Act and this, beyond any doubt, found expression both in the preparations for, and during the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe".

HODZA ENDS VISIT TO GUINEA; COMMUNIQUE ADOPTED

LD120034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Conakry, 11 Dec (TANJUG)--A three-day official visit to Guinea of Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza was finished today with the adoption of a joint communique. The communique particularly stresses joint efforts towards strengthening the nonaligned movement and its unity.

The communique also stresses that Yugoslavia and Guinea will intensify their economic cooperation. Cooperation between the two countries was discussed in detail by experts who parallel with political, also conducted economic talks.

ENVOY KOMATINA ADDRESSES UN ASSEMBLY ON MIDDLE EAST

AU111501 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1327 GMT 10 Dec 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--Permanent Yugoslav representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Miljan Komatina has warned that the Middle East crisis is increasingly becoming a focus of conflict going beyond the boundaries of the region. The failure to settle this crisis imperils the implementation of the fundamental principles of contemporary international relations and represents one of the constant factors of deterioration of these relations.

In his speech on the Middle East in the U.N. General Assembly Komatina stressed that the increasingly frequent recourse to force in various parts of the world and the mounting military presence in all focuses of crisis especially negatively reflect on the Middle East situation.

Noting that the largest to date fleets in the world are now cruising the region between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, the Yugoslav representative said that this assumes alarming dimensions, multiplies the elements of a wider conflict and reduces the prospects of an early end to the Middle East crisis.

"Such a situation requires its solving be in all aspects tackled with determination for even a start on dismantling the very explosive detonator in this highly sensitive zone would mean a major step toward relaxation on the broadest world plane", stressed Ambassador Komatina.

Speaking about the active and constructive role of nonaligned countries which have always supported a just, lasting and comprehensive Middle East settlement, the Yugoslav representative emphasized that the nonaligned movement has become the broadest support of the Arab peopoes and countries in the struggle for their legitimate rights, the same as it is the strongest support of the independence and free development of all peoples and countries.

"We are firmly convinced" said Ambassador Komatina "that it is within the framework of the United Nations that conditions can most successfully be created for a political, [words indistinct] peace. Israel must realize that it impossible to force upon peoples a condition contrary to their will, as it is impossible to achieve one's own security in that manner".

A solution to the Middle East crisis calls for the removal of all consequences of aggression, said Komatina. Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories is therefore a first necessity.

The other necessary condition is for the Palestinian people to obtain its inalienable right to self-determination and independence, including the creation of its own national state. Inseparable from this is the recognition of the PLO as the representative and principal of the Palestinian people's rights which not only should participate in negotiations, but also be the only factor called upon to decide on the fate of the Palestinian people, Komatina underlined.

"We expect that this session, in accordance with the gravity of the moment and the responsibility of the U.N. for peace and security, will adopt decisions which would represent a substantial step forward. There is hardly a step other than progress in the solving of the Middle East crisis that would be as opportune and meaningful as this in the implementation of the goals and principles of the United Nations", Miljan Komatina concluded.

VRHOVEC, MINIC VIEW NEW DELHI NONALIGNED MEETING

LD120045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1956 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia considers the forthcoming ministerial conference of the non-aligned in New Delhi a very important event. This was stressed today by members of the Yugoslav Federal Social Council for International Relations who discussed preparations for the New Delhi conference to be held next February.

In his address Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec said that in future preparations Yugoslavia will, as it has done so far, do everything in its power towards the conference achieving a maximum success and being a new positive moment in the life of the nonaligned movement and in a further affirmation of the original non-aligned principles and policy in the world plan.

The federal secretary is of the view that the agenda of the ministerial conference of the non-aligned is formulated well. The agenda contains all that is substantial in the movement's confrontation with the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the world, especially the dangerous (?stagnation) of detente, and by that jeopardizing of the world peace, independence of countries through intensified use of force, resorting to interventions and other forms of interference, Vrhovec a[illegible]ssed.

He emphasized the need of the non-aligned consistently and resolutely resisting on this occasion too, as always so far, the use of force in international relations, interventions and interference.

Vrhovec said that the international political and economic situatin has deteriorated and that world peace is in great danger.

He stressed in particular that such state of international relations results from an intensified bloc confrontation and rivalry between blocs in their effort to expand the spheres of influence at the expense of independent, above all non-aligned countries.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs in his speech also to questions in dispute and conflicts between non-aligned countries. He stressed, however, that in spite of everything, the strengthening of the non-aligned countries; unity and action capacity remains the priority task.

Speaking in the discussion, President of the Federal Council Milos Minic said that Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries should intensify their activity and initiatives, and set forth the view that this will certainly be confirmed by the conference in [New] Delhi.

Minic expressed the hope that the conference will reaffirm the basic principles, aims, role, orientation and character of the non-aligned movement as an independent non-bloc force in international relations.

Minic also pointed to the significance of the action of the non-aligned in solution of the most current international political and economic problems. Minic emphasized that a series of significant actions in the U.N. and out of the world organization are just on the line of the aims and principles of the non-aligned policy and that those actions are often a result of organized initiative of the non-aligned.

Minic said amongst other things that because of the existing differences, conflicts, even armed clashes, the non-aligned movement encounters numerous difficulties, which is a reality that cannot be denied. That is why, said Minic, there are views, even speculations with a definite purpose, that the movement is incapable of action, that its role is declining and that its role cannot be counted upon in the solving of international problems in the future.

Minic called this assessment entirely one-sided. He stressed that the fundamental principles of the policy of nonalignment, which President Tito called the authentic principles and goals, are spreading throughout the world as the main progressive basis for new, more equitable international relations, new international political order whose building is considered by all non-aligned and other countries as a historical necessity and long-term strategic goal of the non-aligned policy as a whole.

Minic (said that) the non-aligned movement is not paralysed, for the policy of non-alignment is an indestructible and active force in international relations.

Minic said that the main responsibility for the difficulties in the movement rests with blocs which have brought about stagnation of detente (?and) [word indistinct] confrontation concerning spheres of interest and the struggle for military superiority.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ARMY MODERNIZATION

LD102116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1855 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--In the next five year period funds for the modernization of the armament and military equipment of the Yugoslav People's Army will be increased.

This was stated at today's session of the Committee for National Defense of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber. At the session it was stated that the military-political situation in the world is complex and uncertain and that, therefore, maximum efforts in preparations for the best possible defense are necessary.

Despite somewhat reduced resources available to the Yugoslav People's Army for its overall needs, a substantial increase of resources for strengthening artillery-missile units and anti-aircraft defense has been announced. Other defense components will not be neglected.

A greater attention will be devoted to scientific research. Research in the area of armament and equipment with faster practical effects will have the priority. Bigger investing is also anticipated in research related to new infantry arms, air force, navy and rear units.

In the modernization the Yugoslav People's Army will mostly rely on its own forces, the Yugoslav industry of weapons and military equipment. Much has been achieved in this area so far is [as received] two thirds of funds needed for the Yugoslav armed forces are provided by the domestic industry.

Considerable restrictions in building activities for the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army are expected, too. This practically means the expansion of economising by which the Yugoslav People's Army is already considerably contributing to the stabilization of the Yugoslav economy.

LJUBICIC PRESIDES AT MEETING ON ARMY CELEBRATION

AU112202 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Dec 80 p 16

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--The committee for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the formation and development of the SFRY Armed Forces has held a meeting at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, presided over the meeting. Members of the committee were exhaustively informed about the work and activities connected with the preparations for the 1981 celebration of the jubilee of our armed forces. The committee concluded among other things that the celebration of the 1981 jubilee year should have a working character in all units and institutions as well as elsewhere and that specific activities should be used to recall and emphasize the significance and magnitude of our revolution as well as the conditions under which the armed forces of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities were formed and developed. As members of the committee stressed, a special place will be assigned to the activities and substances that comprehensively elucidate the totality of the impressive work of the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Josip Broz Tito.

The celebration of the jubilee of the armed forces falls entirely within the platform of the SAWPY Federal Conference for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the uprising and the revolution of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalites. All planned activities in connection with the celebration of the jubilee year must be carried out as part of the further efforts of all subjective factors in the army to strengthen combat readiness and make a comprehensive contribution to the economic stabilization measures.

At its meeting the committee adopted the view that all army districts should form committees for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the formation and development of the SFRY Armed Forces.

PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES 1981-85 SOCIAL PLAN

LD101610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by President Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The session discussed and accepted the information on the forthcoming official friendly visit by the president of the SFRY Presidency, Cvijetin Mijatovic, to the Republic of Italy, and also the information about his visit to the Vatican.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, informed the Presidency about the agreement obtained by the executive councils of the republics and of autonomous provinces on the accords on the foundations of the Yugoslav social plan for the 1981-85 period.

The assessment was made at the Presidency session that this represents a significant step in the implementation of social planning along self-management lines, the policy of economic stabilization and of our political system of socialist self-management.

Social negotiations and agreement-seeking were once again asserted as an irreplaceable and efficient way of coordinating the interests of the socialist republics and of the socialist autonomous provinces in the key questions of the socioeconomic development of the country.

The fact was particularly stressed that in the democratic procedure of coordinating the stands agreement was attained on major material questions of common interest whereby socioeconomic and political premises are created for the further successful work on the consolidation of the policy of socioeconomic development during the ensuing medium-term period.

The session also discussed some other questions pertaining to the constitutional authority of the SFRY Presidency.

The top officials of the federation also took part in the work of the session.

KOVACEVIC ADVOCATES 'SPECIAL' SOLUTIONS FOR KOSOVO

AU111207 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1560 23 Nov 80 pp 18-19

[Article by Milija Kovacevic, Kosovo delegate to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces: "Why Is Kosovo 'a Special Case'?"]

[Summary] "The constant relative lagging of the Province of Kosovo in economic development has not been stopped in the past more than 30 years because of the province's inherited backwardness and an insufficient volume of social resources for that purpose, as well as an unsatisfactory method of using these resources." Thus, for instance, in 1947 the average level of economic development of the country as a whole was two times and in 1980 four times higher than that of Kosovo. At the same time in 1947 the level of economic development of the three underdeveloped republics was nearly the same as that of Kosovo, but in 1980 the three republics, both together and individually, have reached a level of economic development that is two and a half times higher than that of Kosovo. This is not a question of any kind of economic equality that is realistically impossible to achieve. But the fact is that "in our self-managing social community, organized on the basis of equality of republics and provinces, the economically most undeveloped part of the federation should not be allowed to permanently lag in development and be more and more economically undeveloped in relation to other parts of the country.

"For several year now Socialist Yugoslavia has followed the concept that, despite very essential differences among them, the three economically underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo should be considered and treated as one single problem of economically undeveloped parts of the country. But it is high time to finally understand that everything that characterizes the state of economic development of the Province of Kosovo does not have--and in fact never has had--anything in common with the state of economy and economic development of any of the socialist republics or the other province, including the three underdeveloped republics." It is worth pointing out in this connection that by their levels of economic development and their reproductive capability, all three underdeveloped republics are essentially and incomparably closer and more similar to the Republic of Serbia without provinces, than to the Province of Kosovo. And yet, following the aforementioned concept, "the approach adopted in this connection was based on the completely wrong premise that the problems of economic development of the three republics and the Province of Kosovo are similar and represent one single whole. And it can be seen now by the volume, structure and quality of its economic development what progress the province has made on the basis of that approach and treatment, and these methods."

Past experience shows that the country's approach to Kosovo's development has been characterized by a conflict between "two basic and essentially different concepts of interests that have objectively prevented a really accelerated and more successful economic development of the Province of Kosovo." The economically more developed parts of the country "resolutely advocate the concept that the problem of the province's economic lagging should be solved, but that it should be solved only through allocation of the increased funds acquired through a redistribution of the funds currently allocated for development of the underdeveloped republics and province as a whole. They resolutely maintain that any increase for that purpose through an allocation of additional funds is out of question." However, the economically underdeveloped parts of the country advocate a totally different concept. "They claim that the problem of Kosovo's lagging in economic development should be solved exclusively by allocating additional funds; that is, by increasing the rate of allocation from the country's social product for that purpose. They resolutely reject any significant redistribution of the existing funds."

What past experience, achieved results and the present state of Kosovo's economy show is the fact that "the compromises between the two aforementioned concepts have resulted in an ever increasing lag in economic development of the province. This only confirms that even our self-managing society cannot easily or quickly exclude and eliminate the effect produced by the influence of relations between social forces. Therein lie the basic reasons why it has been impossible even approximately to implement the social community's orientation to halt the present negative trends." It can be safely claimed that this will not be achieved in future if the solutions for Kosovo's continued lag in economic development continue to be based on compromises between the two aforementioned completely opposite concepts of interests. The fact is that "the actual role of the province and of its real problems is reduced to very near a minimum" in this kind of "mutual 'coordination'" and thus the practice resulting from this approach and the conditons created by it "prevent all effective and favorable solutions that would really accelerate the province's economic development and halt its relative lag."

Therefore, what we have here are "two separate and completely different problems: the problem of economically underdeveloped republics and the problem of an economically undeveloped province. The solutions of these problems should be approached differently, completely separately and without any interdependence." Regarding the Province of Kosovo, that means that "in the coming 5-year period it should be necessary, on the basis of a preliminary comprehensive examination of all social, political and economic aspects, to adopt a separate accord on the economic development of the Province of Kosovo, determine the pertinent solutions by a special law, allocate the necessary funds or determine the rate of allocation and determine special conditions. And all that should be determined in accordance with the character and serious and specific nature of the problem and its real social meaning both for the province and for the country as a whole."

KOSOVO ASKS LARGER SHARE OF DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

AU111237 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Dec 80 p 7

[T. Milic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, December--Asked by representatives of the SFRY Assembly Delegate Club, during their recent visit to Kosovo, what characterizes the sociopolitical situation and relations in that province at the end of the current medium-term plan period, Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, answered: "A strong faith of citizens of all nationalities in our self-managing socialist development, a faith in a better future and a feeling that all the contradictions connected with the province's quick development will be solved by joint efforts with other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia."

He pointed out that in the postwar period, the province has passed through great changes in all spheres of life: In Kosovo there are no more communes without industrial projects; the province's social product is six times as high as in 1947; the share of agriculture in the province's economy has decreased from 58 percent in the immediate postwar period to 19 percent this year; more than 4,000 kilometers of roads have been built; about 800 elementary, 135 secondary and eight higher schools have been opened; and 16 health clinics and 217 health stations have been built.

But the province's population has doubled simultaneously with its development: It increased from 780,000 in 1948 to 1.5 million this year.

Dusan Ristic notes that during the 1976-80 5-year plan period Kosovo's social product per capita should have been growing at a rate that would be about 60 percent above the country's average rate, but Kosovo's rate of growth is now below that average.

The 5-year plan will not be fulfilled in many sectors of economic operations. For instance, an annual growth rate of 12 percent has been planned for industrial production in the current 5-year period, but all evidence shows that the province's industrial production is falling short of the plan by about 50 percent. The situation is similar in agriculture.

The association of labor and pooling of resources, which should have played a greater role in Kosovo's development under the current 5-year plan than the resources allocated to Kosovo through the federation fund, have failed to yield the expected results. Only 1.5 billion dinars have been invested in Kosovo in addition to the funds provided by the federation fund. The accord of the republic and the Province of Vojvodina to build one industrial project each in Kosovo is still not being implemented. An agreement has also been concluded on the participation of some republics in the construction of new thermoelectric powerplants in Kosovo for their own needs but again no specific steps have as yet been taken to implement the agreement.

We have asked Dusan Ristic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, whether the measures taken by the federation have been sufficient for a quicker development of Kosovo.

"Let me say immediately," he said, "that those measures have been insufficient, and additional measures should have been taken as early as last year. Therefore it is necessary now at the time of preparations for the new medium-term plan to comprehensively appraise the volume and quality of the measures which the federation is adopting, and determine which of them will ensure that in the coming 5-year period Kosovo will develop in accordance with the adopted policy."

Let us mention a few of the initiatives and proposals that Kosovo will advocate within the federation: First of all we believe it is necessary to ensure for Kosovo a greater share, at least 50 percent, of the resources of the fund for undeveloped regions. It is further proposed that within the redistribution of additional funds, Kosovo's share of the additional funds from the federation's budget should be sufficient to enable the province to raise its per capita consumption to the level of 75 percent of the average per capita consumption of the country as a whole. It is also proposed that the province be allocated a larger share of the credits granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

BRIEFS

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION--Krcun Dragovic, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, yesterday had talks with a delegation of the Indian Communist Party led by Kali Shamkar Shukla, member of the Central Executive Committee. In a long and friendly talk the delegation was informed about the activities of the League of Communists of Serbia on ideopolitical training and the organization of members of the League of Communists. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 80 p 8 AU]